


**Dominions &
Coins of
Indian Dynasties**

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1271

THE DOMINIONS, EMBLEMS, AND COINS OF THE SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES.

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THE little that is known of the history of Southern India in ancient times has been derived chiefly from inscriptions on copper and stone, and this is valuable as it is trustworthy ; and the legends on coins have also filled up many gaps in Indian history. The name history cannot in any proper sense of the term be applied to the numerous fabulous works composed by the Brahmins, who were the only depositories of learning in the early days.

One ceases to marvel at the enormous number of ancient coins found in Southern India after perusing the list of the numerous dynasties which have reigned there at various times, especially as the issue of a new coinage was one of the first acts of a new ruler, which, passing from hand to hand, proclaimed to all the change in the government. Many of these ancient coins are available at the present day, which is due chiefly to the hoarding propensities of the Asiatic, who usually makes Mother Earth his banker. The custom of going on pilgrimage, the breaking out of war between neighbouring states, and the sudden incursions of enemies in those unsettled times, necessitated the concealment of money. If it happened that the people who concealed the valuables were killed, as they often were, it was reserved for the ploughman, the builder, the well-digger, or the action of the rain to bring the hidden wealth to light. The construction of canals and railways usually yields some coins, many of which soon find their way to the Hindu money-changer, and as he will not melt up a coin bearing an image, it is put aside for sale or conversion into an ornament. Coin collectors in India are allowed to purchase specimens

from the Calcutta and Bombay mints from the coins sent to government as treasure trove, after certain museums and societies have made their selection. Rare coins are often obtainable in this way at very reasonable prices.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM AND EARLIEST COINS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

In order to understand the monetary system of Southern India knowledge of the weight standards of the ancient coins is indispensable. The rati seed, the basis of the metric system of Northern India, was not used in the south in early times. In Southern India the monetary system was based upon the weights of two kinds of seeds of indigenous origin, viz., the Manjadi (*Adenathera pavonina*), weighing about 5 grains troy, and the Kalanju or Mollucca bean (*Cesalpinia bonduca*), weighing 10 manjadis or 50 grains.¹ These well-known vegetable products offered a ready expedient for determining the required proportion of a piece of silver, but the inconvenience of using seeds, which differed slightly in weight, led to the introduction of metal equivalents. The punch-marked silver coins of the south are supposed to be the equivalent of the kalanju in weight. The globular prototype of the pagoda, with the punch-mark in the centre weighed under 52 grains. The gold fanam of Southern India was the equivalent in weight to the manjadi seed, and the gold hundi, varahi or pagoda (ten times the weight of the fanam) the equivalent to the kalanju seed.

Silver was the metal first used in India for monetary purposes, the amount of bullion to be given as a medium of exchange being adjusted by weight. To prevent the frequent use of scales, uniform pieces of the required weight were cut and eventually impressed with a symbol. They weigh about 50 grains, and as there are no silver mines in India the metal must have been imported. They are said to be of Buddhist origin, which religion was introduced into Southern India in the reign of Asoka after the third Buddhist council was held

¹ Elliot, *Coins of Southern India*, p. 47.

(246 B.C.) when missionaries were sent to Maisur, Kanara, and the Dakhan to propagate the faith.

These coins are invariably devoid of any inscription. The earliest specimens bear no mark or device of any sort, but the later, called "punch-marked" coins, had devices stamped upon them with a punch and a hammer. They are of all shapes—oblong, square, or nearly round—but the greater portion of them are rectangular, with the corners sometimes cut to give them the exact weight. The rectangular coins are thought to be of earlier date than the circular specimens, the metal of which is more debased. The surfaces are covered all over with devices and signs without any order, and which, apparently, were not punched at one time, as many of the devices overlap each other. The signs may be the marks of successive rulers, to give a sort of sanction to the currency, or of bankers, who put their own stamp upon them as a guarantee of the purity of the metal. These coins are found all over India, and have been discovered in the primitive tombs (*kistvaens*) of the Dakhan and in buried cities. It is thought that they remained in circulation until about A.D. 300.

"Punch-marked" gold coins are also found in Southern India, but they are of much greater rarity than the silver money. The oldest specimens are "spherules, quite plain and smooth, with the exception of a minute punch-mark too small to be identified—by the impress of which they have been slightly flattened."

"Punch-marked" copper coins are very rare, the oldest specimens being spherules somewhat depressed by the impact of the punch. They occur in all weights from about 3 to 60 grains.

The following emblems appear on the "punch-marked" coins, which have been claimed as special Buddhist symbols, but there is no absolute proof that they emanated from that creed. Mr. Thomas¹ states that there is an undercurrent of evidence that the Scythians introduced the leading idea of Sun-worship into India prior to any Aryan immigration, and that the Buddhists incorporated it into their own system for

¹ *Num. Orient.*, "Ancient Indian Weights," pp. 62, 63.

the success of the new creed to humour the prejudices of the multitude. The Chaitya, or tumulus, had also been sanctified by the Scythians before the time of the Buddhists. It will be noticed that all the devices are domestic or emblematic, "within the mundane range of simple people":—

1. The *Sun*, represented by a rayed circle (the earliest and commonest).
2. *Stars*.
3. The "*Chaitya*" (originally the name of a sacred tree but ultimately applied to the Buddhist "*stupa*." The chaitya or miniature clay temple enclosed a stamped seal bearing the recognised Buddhist formula).
4. The "*Bodhi*" tree.
5. The "*Caduceus*," or wizard's rod.
6. The "*Chakra*," or wheel.
7. The "*Swastika*."

Through the early coins we trace the history of coining, in which the use of the punch gradually gave way to the exclusive employment of a matrix or die. "The die at first was of the simplest form, and appears to have been a reversal of the superior action of the punch by striking the gold plate upon the single symbol placed below, and then adding the additional symbols by the old-fashioned process around the central device, leaving the other side, or reverse, plain, except where it shows the grain of the anvil or basis on which it rested. The force of the blows has in many instances given the upper side a concave surface. This, although accidental, appears to have led to the use of cup-shaped dies at a later period."¹

After the "punch-marked" coins the "die-made" issues came into use. This new method of striking coins with a die is said to have been introduced into Southern India together with Buddhism, "but Hindus as a rule are not fond of new fashions, and even if they for the sake of easiness gave in to the new method in coining their coppers, they may

¹ Elliot, *Coins of Southern India*, p. 54.

very well have continued punch-marking their silver coins, considering the old fashion finer, in the same way as it is a fact that punch-marked gold coins (the padma tangas) were struck even centuries after the method of punch-marking copper and silver coins had been abandoned.”¹

The “die-struck” Buddhist copper coins are generally rectangular in shape and bear the following devices :—

Obverse.—The elephant and Buddhist secondary symbols, such as the trisul.

Reverse.—The Buddhist shaccram or chequered pattern with a wavy line below.

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

This dynasty is mentioned by the Greek writers as a monarchical form of Government, and native accounts assign it a succession of thirty princes. “The dynasty seems to have attained independence soon after the death of Asoka, which occurred in 232 or 231 B.C., and it lasted for some four centuries and a half to about A.D. 236. At a very early period the Andhra kings made themselves a great power, and extended their authority across India along the course of the Godavari from its mouth on the shores of Bengal to its source in the mountains of the Western Ghâts. Southwards their dominion was carried into the northern parts of Mysore, and northwards, perhaps, so far as the Narbada.”² They moved about, probably, with their slaves, flocks and herds, as was the general practice in those early times. Their capital is said to have been Dhanakakata, probably the modern Dharanakota. The manner in which this dynasty terminated is unknown. The Andhras professed the faith of Buddha.

“But the coins of the dynasty are northern rather than southern in type, and, in fact, have nothing in common with the peculiar coinage of the south. The known extant coins almost all belong to the later kings. The earliest sovereign whose issues are represented in this

¹ Loventhal, *Coins of Tinnevely*, p. 5.

catalogue is Sivalakura, son of Mathari (about A.D. 25-113) . . . but it contains two good specimens of the issue of Sivalaku, ~~Successor~~, Vilivayakura II., son of Gautami (about A.D. 113-38). These three princes emitted a peculiar 'bow and arrow' type of coinage."

The metal used for their coins consisted of (1) lead, usually die-struck, (2) "potin," composed of yellow and red copper, tin, lead, etc., cast, and (3) silver, but only three specimens in this metal are known.

The devices on the leaden coins from the Krishna and Godavari districts consist of:—

Obverse.—The elephant (common), horse, lion and other animals.

Reverse.—The Ujjain symbol, so called from the old Asoka letters bearing that name; sometimes plain.

The coins weigh from 35 to 560 grains; they are generally round, but sometimes square; the elephant is rudely represented with or without legs, and usually faces the right, with the trunk pendant or upraised as in the act of saluting. The most extensive issues belong to the reign of Yagna Sri, about A.D. 184-213, and the next in number to Pulumavi, about A.D. 138-70.

The Andhra coinage has been described in Professor Rapson's *British Museum Catalogue of Andhra Coins*.

THE INDO-ROMAN COINAGE.

From the disappearance of the Andhras to the rise of the Chalukya Empire in the fifth century A.D. there is no numismatic record of any important dynasty; as the country from the Mahanadi to the Godavari was probably governed by local chiefs. When the ancient "punch-marked" silver coins passed out of use, the currency of Southern India consisted chiefly of gold obtained from the Roman traders, who brought with them large supplies of *aurei* to exchange for silks, muslins, gems, spices, ivory, etc. From time to time large hoards of *aurei* have been unearthed on the Malabar coast and at

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dynasty by Elliot have, however, the figure of a lion on the obverse. The lion is often described as the tiger in India, and "the tiger banner of Vengi," is quoted in a Chola inscription of the eleventh century A.D.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gold.—Weight 72 grs. <i>Obverse</i>.—Lion to left
with paw upraised. 2. Gold.—Weight 7·5 grs. <i>Similar</i>. 3. Gold.—Weight 5·7 grs. <i>Obverse</i>.—Lion to left. 4. Gold.—Weight 59·5 grs.
<i>Obverse</i>.—Maned lion to right.
<i>Reverse</i>.—A three-storeyed building. 5. Coarse silver.
<i>Obverse</i>.—Maned lion to right.
<i>Reverse</i>.—Vase on a stand between two lampstands. | } | <i>Reverses not
read.</i> |
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THE KADAMBAS.

This dynasty ruled over North and South Kanara and Western Maisur. Their capital was Banavasi, on the river Varada about 25 miles north-west of the Gerseppa Falls. The capital was evidently of some importance in early times, as it is mentioned by Ptolemy. Mr. Rice gives a list of Kadamba kings from A.D. 150–1251. The palmy days of their independence were probably during the fifth and sixth centuries, when there were three Kadamba states existing at Banavasi, Goa, and Halsi. In the sixth century these states became faithful and loyal feudatories of the Chalukya kings. In the fourteenth century they were conquered by Bukka of Vijayanagara.

The cognizance of the Kadambas was the figure of a lion looking backwards; another of their insignia was the monkey-god Hanuman.

The following coins have been attributed to this dynasty :—

1. Gold.—Weight 58 grs. Elliot, No. 10.
Obverse.—Unrecognizable object in the centre, at either side the archaic form of the word "Sri," below a vase, above the word "Vijaya."
Reverse.—Blank.
2. Gold.—Weight 54·5 grs. Elliot, No. 66.
Obverse.—Lion in centre, around four punch-marks, two being the word "Sri," the third the word Bhujain (?), the fourth an ankus (elephant goad).
Reverse.—Blank.

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3. Gold.—Weight 58·525 grs. Elliot, No. 67.
Obverse.—Lotus in the centre with four punch-struck retrospectant lions round it.
Reverse.—Scroll.
4. Gold.—Bombay Museum. Elliot, No. 70.
Obverse.—Retrospectant lion with Kanarese legend below “Seluga” (?).
Reverse.—Indistinct object in centre in circle of dots surrounded by an outer circle in which an ornament resembling a circular buckle alternates with a trefoil.
5. Gold fanam.—Weight 2·9 grs.
Obverse.—Lion looking to the front.
Reverse.—Undecipherable legend.
6. Gold fanam.—Weight 5·9 grs.
Obverse.—A lion.
Reverse.—An elephant goad.

The following coins have been assigned to the *Kadamba chiefs of Goa* :—

Vishnu Chitta-Deva, A.D. 1147 to about 1185.

- Silver.—Weight 37·8 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 6.
Obverse.—Rampant lion to left in dotted circle ; sun and moon above ; name of Jovian year below ?
Reverse.—In square with marginal ornaments, three lined legend
 SASAKA GU | --- CHI | TTA DEVAH.

Jayakesi III., A.D. 1187 to about 1212.

1. Gold.—Weight 67·8 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 5.
Obverse.—Lion passant to left ; sun and moon above ; legend JANA in front, which ought to be, but is not, the name of a year of the Jovian cycle.
Reverse.—In dotted circle the Nagari legend SRI SAPTAKO- | TISVARA LABDHA | -- KE -- | --- “who obtained boons from Saptakotisvara,” *i.e.*, Siva.
2. Gold.—Bombay Museum. Elliot, No. 71.
Obverse.—Lion to left looking to the front ; the cycle year “pramoda” in old Nagari in front of lion.
Reverse.—SRI - SAPTAKOTISA - LABDHA - VARA - VIRAJAYAKA[KE]SIDEVA - MALAVAR AMARI. = “The brave Jayakesideva, the destroyer of the Malavas, who obtained boons from the holy Saptakotisa.”

3. Gold.—Elliot, No. 69.

Obverse.—As 1, but four-lined Nagari legend on reverse SRI-SAPTAKOTISVARA-CHARANA-LABDHA-VARA-VIRASOYIDEVA = "The brave Soyideva who has obtained boons from the feet of the holy Saptakotisvara."

THE CHALUKYAS.—(1) THE WESTERN BRANCH.

They were descended from a powerful family in Gujarat. About A.D. 489 Pulakesi I. crossed the Narbada and captured Vatapi (or Badami). Of his two grandsons, Pulakesi II. continued the western line on the table-land, while his brother, Kubja Vishnu Vardhana I., founded the eastern branch, below the ghats at Rajamahendri in Vengi. The western branch changed their capital to Kalyana, where they ruled until A.D. 1150. The Chalukyas were overthrown in the twelfth century by the Ballalas, who in turn were defeated in A.D. 1327 by an army sent by Muhammad ibn Tughlaq of Delhi.

THE CHALUKYAS.—(2) THE EASTERN BRANCH.

They ruled over Vengi and the greater part of Kalinga with their capital at Rajamahendri. The disturbed state of the country, due to disputed successions, caused Raja Narendra, the Chola king, about the close of the tenth century, to seize their kingdom, which he annexed to his empire. It remained a part of that empire until the end of the thirteenth century, when the Cholas were expelled by the Kakatiyas of Worangal.

The insignia of the Chalukyas consisted of the boar, the peacock fan, the ankusha (elephant goad), the golden sceptre, the sankha (conch shell), the white umbrella, the spear, the noubat, the banner of the sharp sword, the pratidakka (sort of drum), the sinhasana (throne), etc. Several of these symbols appear on their seals attached to the copper grants and on their coins.

THE COINS OF THE WESTERN CHALUKYA DYNASTY.

The gold coins consisted of thin circular pieces measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and weighing from 57–68 grains. The figure of a boar was stamped in the centre, with the Kanarese letters of the legend impressed singly round the periphery by means of punches. The blank reverses are marked from the scratches on the anvil, probably made to prevent the metal slipping when struck. These were succeeded by round and thicker pieces, weighing about 58 grains, of better workmanship, which have received the name of “padma-tankas,” from having a lotus (padma) stamped in the centre. The lotus was a favourite emblem amongst the Jainas. The “padma-tankas” were succeeded by coins of the same weight bearing the figure of a boar.

The influence of the Chalukya dynasty on the Southern Indian coinage has descended to the present time, for, “from the extensive circulation of the Chalukya money bearing the figure of this animal (the boar), and its adoption by the succeeding dynasty of Vijayanagar, the name of the pieces in most of the vernacular dialects has come to be that of *varaha*, or boar piece, even when the figure of the animal gave place to that of a deity, or some other symbol, as happened after the change in the Vijayanagar dynasty from the Kuruba to the Narsinga line.”¹

Jayasimha, A.D. 1018–1042 (?).

1. Gold.—Weight $57\frac{1}{2}$ to 59 grs. Hultzsch, No. 29, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896.

Obverse.—Nine punch-marks, of which five represent a lion, two the syllable “SRI,” one “JAYA,” and one “DEVA.”

Reverse.—Blank.

Jagadekamalla, A.D. 1138–1150 (?).

2. Gold.—Weight 68 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 2.

Obverse.—Concave, in shallow cup-shape; temple in centre, below it JAGADEKAMALA [-malla] in Kanarese = “the sole wrestler [champion] of the world”; seven punch-marks on margin, viz., three of “SRI” and four of “JAGADEKAMALA.”

Reverse.—Blank.

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 70.

Trailokyamalla, A.D. 1150-1159 (?).

3. Gold.—Weight 58 grs. Hultzsch, No. 28, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896.
Obverse.—Nine punch-marks, of which five represent a lion, two the syllable "SRI," one "TRELO," and one "MALLA."
Reverse.—Blank.

Anonymous.

4. Gold.—Weight $65\frac{9}{10}$ grs. Elliot, *C.S.I.*, No. 79.
Obverse.—Boar in centre under an umbrella, two flywhisks with the *taurus* symbol, and a lamp in front of—and another behind the animal; around, impressed by separate punches, old Kanarese letters, reading SRI CHALUKYA VALLABHA—the last word doubtful.
Reverse.—Blank.
5. Gold.—Bidie, Plate 1, Fig. 5. Moore's *Hindu Pantheon*. Plate 104, Fig. 13.
Obverse.—Boar to left, with sun and moon, part of a scroll above, a scroll below, also dagger like a cross.
Reverse.—A scroll on bird's tail, or arabesque of foliage (Elliot). This is the earliest design on the reverses of coins in Southern India; the name "phulihun" = flowery pagoda, being derived from this floral reverse (Elliot).
6. Gold.—Elliot, *Numis. Glean.*, Fig. 5. Bidie, Plate 1, Fig. 3.
Obverse.—A boar caparisoned, with sun and moon above.
Reverse.—A central boss surrounded by dots representing a chakra or wheel.
7. Gold.—Weight 58.225 grs. Bidie, Plate 1, Fig. 4.
Obverse.—Caparisoned boar to the right, scrolls above and below.
Reverse.—A radiating chakra or wheel.
8. Gold fanam, 6.2 grs.—Elliot, No. 86.
Obverse.—Boar to the right in circle.
Reverse.—A lion with the sun above.
9. Copper—Elliot, No. 81.
Obverse.—Boar to the right, sun and moon above.
Reverse.—A sankha shell.
10. Copper—Elliot, No. 83.
Obverse.—As No. 9.
Reverse.—Lion looking backwards.

11. Copper.—Elliot, No. 84.

Obverse.—Boar to the left.

Reverse.—Indistinct.

THE COINS OF THE EASTERN CHALUKYA DYNASTY.

Kubja Vishnu Vardhana, A.D. 615–633. The first king surnamed Vishamasiddhi.

1. Base silver coins.—Weight $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 1.
Obverse.—Within dotted border, a rude lion to the right, above, Telugu legend “VISHAMASIDDHI” = “successful in scaling inaccessible places.”
Reverse.—Within a border of rays a double trident, surmounted by a crescent, and flanked by two lamps.
2. Copper.—Hultzsch, No. 34, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896.
Obverse and Reverse as 1.

Saktivarman or Chalukya Chandra, A.D. 1000–1012.

3. Gold.—Weight 65·5 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, p. 313.
Obverse.—In centre a boar to right, surmounted by umbrella, fly-whisk on each side; old Kanarese marginal legend SRI CHALUKYA SA 13, *i.e.*, year 13 of the reign.
Reverse.—Blank.

Raja Raja, A.D. 1022–1063.

4. Gold.—Weight 66·5 grs. No. 24, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896.
Obverse.—In centre a boar to the right, surrounded by two lamps, an elephant goad, a parasol, and the sun and moon [?], two fly-whisks; below the boar's head the Telugu letter JA [?] margin SRI RAJA RAJA [Telugu] SA[MVAT] 34.
Reverse.—Plain.
5. Gold.—Weight 66·5 grs. No. 25, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec. 1896.
Obverse.—As 4, but below the boar's head the Telugu letters KA: margin SRI RAJA RAJA. SA. 37.

“The central device and each of the six portions of the marginal legend of Nos. 4 and 5 were struck by a separate punch. The punches show through on the plain reverse. The irregular concave shape of the obverse was evidently caused by the gradual bending of the thin metal during the application of the six punches.”—Dr. Hultzsch.

THE RATTA CHIEFS OF MANYAKHETA.

The first seat of their power appears to have been at Elura, and afterwards their dominions extended from Elura in the north to the Krishna in the south. At the end of the ninth century A.D. they established themselves at Manyakheta (now Malkhed) in the centre of the Nizam's dominions, which thenceforward became their capital. They are said to represent the modern Mahratta (Maha-Ratta) nation. The Chalukyas wrested their kingdom from them about the eleventh century.

The insignia on the Ratta grants is the figure of a four-armed deity, but one of the inscriptions of a Ratta king mentions that "he had the sign, or mark, or banner of Garuda."

The following silver coins, weighing 33 grains, found at Nasik, Bombay, etc., have been attributed¹ to this dynasty; they follow the Greco-Parthian model and are quite different to the southern-India coins :—

Obverse.—Head of the king.

Reverse.—Bull couchant with legend PARAMA MAHESVARA
MATAPITRIPADANUDHYATA SRI KRISHNARAJA=
"the illustrious Krishna raja (A.D. 360-400 ?), the great lord,
meditating on the feet of his mother and father."

THE KALACHURIS OF KALYAN.

This was one of the dynasties which rose upon the ruins of the Chalukya state. In the twelfth century its rulers were chiefs of Taddevadi in North Maisur. Bijjala the chief, who also held high military command at Kalyan under the Chalukya king, drove his royal master from the capital, and proclaimed himself independent in A.D. 1162. He adopted the cognizance of the golden bull and the damaruka drum (the sand-glass shaped double drum). This dynasty ended in A.D. 1182, when the Western Chalukyan king regained his kingdom.

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 149.

Gold coins assigned to the Kalachuri king Someswara (A.D. 1167–1175), the successor of Bijjala (A.D. 1156–1167).

Pagodas and fanams. Elliot, No. 87.

Obverse.—Figure advancing to right.

Reverse.—Old Kanarese legend in three lines SOVI MURARI RAYA
DEVA.

THE LINGAYAT SECT OF HINDUS.

The founder was Basava, the Brahman minister of Bijjala of the Kalachuris, whose death he compassed. This new creed, founded about A.D. 1160, was a form of puritan Saivism, known as the Jangama or Vira Saiva sect; it levelled all distinctions of caste, and united the bulk of the Dakhan Sudras, including even Pariahs, many of whom were the principal supporters of Basava. The Lingayats derived their name from the practice of carrying about on their persons the “lingam” or emblem of Siva. Their distinctive mark is a peculiarly shaped silver case containing a small black stone “lingam”; the box is called “Jangam” (*i.e.*, movable), and is either fastened to the arm or suspended from the neck. The symbols on their coins may have reference to this portable “lingam.”

Gold Coinage of the Lingayats. Fourteenth century?

1. Pagoda (51 grs.), half pagoda (27 grs.).—Bidie, Plates 1–8, *C.I.M.*, vol. i, p. 318.

Obverse.—A figure which may be the lingam with a snake-like scroll on it.

Reverse.—A figure which may be the yoni, or lingam and yoni combined.

This coin frequently is forged.

2. Pagoda (52 grs.), half pagoda (26½ grs.).—*Lahore Mus. Cat.*, p. 112.

Obverse and reverse.—Plain and convex.

THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI, A.D. 1187–1311.

They were another minor dynasty which arose upon the ruins of the Chalukya state. They are said to have driven the Kalachuris out of Kalyan and to have gained possession of the northern Chalukya

districts. Their "principal station was at Devagiri, the modern Daulatabad. . . . The duration of the family as rulers did not exceed 124 years (or from A.D. 1187 to 1311), when it was subverted by the arms of 'Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah, the Mahommedan Emperor of Delhi."¹

Their device was a golden garuda, a bird sacred to Vishnu.

Coins attributed to the Yadavas of Devagiri.

1. Gold.—Weight 52·2 grs. Elliot, No. 88. Doubtful.

Obverse.—A kneeling figure of Garuda.

Reverse.—Old Kanarese, three-lined legend, RAJA SIVABATA
[-BHATA]?

2. Silver.—Weight 4·2 grs. Elliot, No. 89.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—Undecipherable characters.

THE HOYSALA BALLALAS, A.D. 984-1310.

They rose to power at Dvarasamudra and Halabidu in Maisur, and were feudatories of the Kalyan Chalukyas. They captured Talkad, the Kongu-Chera capital, and annexed the country north of Dvaravati so far as the Tungabhadra. Ballala II. (A.D. 1191-1211?) first assumed regal titles. On his death they were driven back within their former limits, but assisting the Chola king in his wars with the Pandya king, they obtained great influence to the eastward, and the Hoysala king resided much at Vikrampur in the Chola country. The last of the Hoysala kings, Ballala III., was crushed in A.D. 1310 by the generals of 'Alau-d-din, Emperor of Delhi. They professed the Jaina religion till the time of Vishnu Vardhana, who was converted to Saivism.

The cognizance of the Hoysala Ballalas was the figure of a tiger.

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 79.

*Coins attributed to the Hoysala Ballalas.**Vishnu Vardhana.*

Gold.—Weight 61·75 grs. Bangalore Museum. Elliot, No. 90.

Obverse.—Maned lion before an altar: above, a smaller lion: both facing to the right: the sun above.

Reverse.—Old Kanarese three-lined legend SRI TALAKADU GONDA, "He who took the glorious Talkad."

"The Conqueror of Nonambavadi."

Gold.—Weight 63 grs.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—Old Kanarese three-lined legend SRI NONAMBAVADI GONDAN, "He who took the glorious Nonambavadi."

THE GANAPATI DYNASTY OF WORANGAL.

This was a feudatory of the Chalukyas until Kakati Prolaya (A.D. 1110–1160) rebelled against his sovereign. His successors, notably Ganapati (A.D. 1223–1257), from whom the line took its name, enlarged their dominions by conquest. Worangal, the capital, was captured by the armies of 'Alau-d-din of Delhi in A.D. 1310, and Pratapa Rudra the King (A.D. 1285–1325) was compelled to pay tribute. In 1323 the city was again captured by the Muhammadans as the king attempted to free himself from the Delhi yoke, and Pratapa was sent to Delhi.

Their cognizance was a bull couchant between two candelabra with an umbrella above, and on each side a fly-whisk; also a four-armed figure seated under the umbrella, and a bell.

Coins attributed to this Dynasty.

1. Gold pagoda.—Elliot, p. 85.

Obverse.—Bull couchant.

2. Gold fanam.—Weight 6·6 grs. Elliot No. 93.

Obverse.—Bull couchant to right

Reverse.—?

3. Copper.—Elliot, p. 85.

Obverse.—Bull couchant.

Reverse.—Old Nagari legend SRIMAT . . KA . . . KAKATI
PRATAPA RA . . YA ?

THE SILHARAS. NINTH CENTURY TO A.D. 1187.

There were two branches of this family, viz., one at Kolhapur on the tableland, and one in the Konkan below the ghats. They never attained to great eminence. One of their titles is derived from Tagara, a place known to the Greek geographers, and supposed to be in the vicinity of Daulatabad.

Their cognizance was a golden garuda.

No coins have yet been attributed to them.

THE VEMMA REDDIS OF KONDAVID.

This family was descended from a wealthy farmer named Permal, of Anumakonda in Maisur, who rose to some distinction after the fall of Worangal in A.D. 1323. Permal established himself at Kondavid, and extended his dominions over the neighbouring country. He was succeeded by five others of his family. Kondavid was captured by Krishna Raya of Maisur (A.D. 1508–1542).

Their cognizance was the figure of a bull couchant.

No coins have yet been attributed to them.

THE CHERA, KONGU, AND GAJAPATI DYNASTIES.

The earliest local traditions agree in dividing the extreme south of the peninsula (Dravida-desam), *i.e.*, the part southward of latitude 12°, into four provinces, viz., Pandya, Chola, Chera, and Kerala which was below the ghats. The relations of the first three lay more often with each other than with those of their northern neighbours. They were early recognized as distinct powers, as they are mentioned in Asoka's edict. One or other of them was generally in the ascendant.

“The *Chera* power seems to have been at the highest before the Christian era, when it is found under the name of Kerala in Asoka's

edict.”¹ The Cheras are supposed to have been the people called by Ptolemy “Carei,” and their country the “Carura Regia Cerebothri,” or “Carei,” may represent the city of Karur, the capital of Cherapati (Lord of Chera). Before the fourth century the Chera dominions comprehended that part of the western coast known as Kerala, extending from Cape Comorin to Goa, and reached Trichengod on the east, and the present frontier of Maisur on the north. After this time, Kerala, *i.e.*, the western portion of their territories, being split up into numerous principalities, the importance of the Cheras declined, but they continued to govern the eastern portion of their possessions, with a diminished influence and under a different name.

The cognizance of the Cheras was a bow.

The eastern remnant of the Chera territory, comprising the western portion of Maisur as far as Nandidrug, together with Coimbatore and Salem, received the name of Kongu-desa. Here a new dynasty arose with its capital at Skandapura (of uncertain site). According to inscriptions, the first king of the new dynasty was Kongani Varma, with his capital at that place, “but the true seat of their power was Talavanpura or Dalavanpura, now Talkad,”² on the north bank of the Kaveri, thirty miles east of Seringapatam. From him the line became known as the Kongani dynasty (sometimes called the Ganga dynasty).

They took for their cognizance an elephant, in addition to the Chera bow, the latter being that by which they continued to be recognized by their Chola and Pandyan neighbours. “The cognizance of the elephant was taken with much propriety from that noble animal, the principal haunts of which in the south are the hills and forests of Kongudesas.”³

About the ninth century their second capital, Talkad (established about the third century), was captured by the Cholas. The Chera-Kongus then fled to Orissa, and established there the “Gajapati” (*i.e.*, elephant lords) line of kings. It was not till after the Gajapati dynasty ascended the throne of Orissa that Ganjam became nominally

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 111.

² Elliot, p. 112.

³ Elliot, p. 116.

a part of their dominions, which originally had formed part of the ancient kingdom of Kalinga.

The crest of the Kalinganagara Ganga dynasty was a bull.

Copper Coins attributed doubtfully to the Cheras.

Copper.—Weight 50 to 55 grs. ; also 69 and 23 grs. Small irregularly shaped dumpy pieces, found chiefly in Tripati, Salem, and the Coimbatore district. No. 1 is thin and of an earlier type than the others.

1. *Obverse*.—The kitar (native dagger).

Reverse.—The bow. Tufnell, No. 32.

2. *Obverse*.—A peculiar object like an altar.

Reverse.—The bow and other symbols, such as the sacrificial axe or elephant goad. Tufnell, No. 19.

3. *Obverse*.—As 2.

Reverse.—Elephant to the left, bow, and other symbols. Tufnell, No. 20; Elliot, No. 124.

4. *Obverse*.—As 2.

Reverse.—Annulet surmounted by five pellets between two standards or lamps. Elliot, No. 121.

Gold Coins attributed to the Gajapati Kings.

1. Pagoda.—Weight 52·3 grs. Elliot, No. 118.

Obverse.—Elephant to the right.

Reverse.—A scroll of foliage or peacock's tail.

2. Pagoda.—Weight from 57·5 to 58·5 grs. Elliot, No. 119; Bidie, Plate 1, Fig. 7.

Obverse.—Elephant to right caparisoned with jewelled trappings.

Reverse.—As No. 1.

3. Pagoda.—As No. 2, but Kanarese letter above the elephant, which may be "the first letter of the king's name, or of the cycle year in which it was issued."

4. Fanam.—As No. 2. *J.A.S.B.*, 1886, p. 158.

5. Half fanam.—As No. 4.

The pagodas are extensively forged ; the fanams and half-fanams are rare.

Gold fanams of the Ganga Dynasty of Kalinganagara, which may be the coins of Anantavarman, surnamed Chodaganga, who ascended the throne in A.D. 1078.—Dr. Hultzsch.

Weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Nos. 30 to 33. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, and *C.I.M.*, vol. i, pp. 314, 315.

1. *Obverse*.—A recumbent bull facing the right, with a conch in front and crescent above.

Reverse.—Telugu regnal date in two lines SA[MVAT] 3.

2. *Obverse*.—As No. 1, but bull surmounted by a crescent.

Reverse.—As No. 1, but regnal date 4.

3. *Obverse*.—A recumbent bull facing the right, with the sun (?) in front and crescent above.

Reverse.—SA[MVAT] 5.

4. *Obverse*.—A recumbent bull facing the right, with a lingam in front, and a crescent above.

Reverse.—SA[MVAT] 7.

Other Samvat years are 10, 13, 15, 31, 33, and 34.

THE DYNASTIES IN KERALA.

Under the Chera kings, Kerala, *i.e.*, that portion of the Western coast of South India from Cape Comorin to Goa, was governed by Viceroys called "Perumal" or "Cheruman Perumal" who resided at Cranganore. They were assisted by the Nair chieftains, said to have come originally from the Himalayas and Namburis (Brahmins), who proclaimed their independence in the fourth century A.D. and divided the country into eighteen districts under their own chiefs. In course of time these chieftainships merged into four independent states now known as Travancore, Cochin, Kalikut, and Kannanur. All four states are said to have coined money in A.D. 1657, when an Italian traveller visited the coast.

The Kerala Currency. (Foreign.)

The large number of Roman coins which were brought to the Malabar coast by the Roman traders in the first and second centuries A.D. appears to have formed the chief currency in Kerala long after the Romans abandoned their commercial dealings with India.

Another form of foreign currency was afterwards brought to the coast in the course of trade, viz., the twisted silver wire known as Larins or "fish hook money," which originated at Lar at the head of the Persian Gulf. This form of currency is first mentioned by European travellers in A.D. 1525, and was afterwards fabricated in the Maldiv Islands, and by the 'Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur.

The Venetian sequins and ducats, which formed a large proportion of the gold currency on the western coast about 200 years ago, owed their introduction to the mercantile ventures of the European traders, as Europe, at that time, had not articles she could find a market for in India. Their free circulation was assisted by their being of about the same weight as the Madras star pagoda, and from their long continued currency they came to be considered by the people as of native origin. The names of the doges on the sequins found in Malabar are Paul Rayner, Pat Grimani, Joan Cornei, Alois Mocen, and Ludovic Manin. Copper imitations are often seen round the necks of women and children in the south of India.

The copper currency for a long time consisted almost entirely of Dutch "duits" or "challis," which were exported for the eastern currency and circulated freely all along the western coast. As late as 1892 they could be purchased in large quantities at the rate of about 150 to the rupee.

The Kerala Currency. (Indigenous.)

I. KALIKUT.

The first chief was called Samundri,¹ whence the Portuguese term of Zamorin, and invested with a sword by the last Cheruman. His title was also Tamutiri and Kunn-ala-konatiri, "Lord of the Hills and Waves." He built Kalikut, and encouraged the resort of Arab merchants for the profits of the western commerce. Kalikut was the first place in India touched at by a European navigator, for it was there that Vasco da Gama arrived on May 11th, 1498. Under the treaty of 1792, whereby Tipu was deprived of half of his dominions, Kalikut fell to the British.

¹ "The sea king" (Malayalam).

Coinage of the Zamorin of Kalikut.

According to Buchanan¹ the "vira raya" fanams were struck at Kalikut. It is said, however, that the other rulers on the Malabar coast coined them, and that they were first issued by the Cherakal Raja at Kolatnad. They are often called "plough fanams" from the device on the reverse.

The *vir-raya fanams*.—Weight 6·5 and 3·2 grs.—double and single fanams.

Obverse.—Indistinct form of the sankha shell resembling the Nandipada symbol on the gold coins of Travancore: the device on almost every coin varies.

Reverse.²—"It exhibits a transverse bar, sometimes with the end turned up like the letter J, or simply elongated something like a crocodile or saurian; at other times with one or two dependent lines. . . . Above this is always a number of dots arranged in two or three lines over each other. Marsden³ has compared this symbol to a jinjal or wall piece of ordnance with its pile of shot. . . ."

Dr. Hultzsch, in 1892, suggested that the device represented a ship. Many of the coins would seem to bear out the suggestion, which would be a suitable emblem for the Zamorin, whose title was also "Lord of the Hills and Waves."⁴ If the ship theory be accepted, the dots would represent waves.

The Malabar târés may have been struck at Kalikut. They are small silver pieces weighing from 1 to 2 grains and were current on the western coast in the seventeenth century. They were said to be equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ -fanam, and by Buchanan to be equal to half a paisa. A silver coin called tar is mentioned as worth $\frac{1}{6}$ -fanam in the writings of Abdur Razzaq, who visited the Vijayanagara court in A.D. 1443, when the copper jital (the equivalent of the modern pice) equalled $\frac{1}{3}$ -tar. They have the same obverse as the vira-raya fanams and the figure of a deity on the reverse.⁴ The Zamorin's mint was made over to the East India Company in 1793.

¹ *Jour. Maisur*, vol. ii, p. 353.

² Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 147.

³ Marsden, *Num. Or.*, vol. ii, p. 744.

⁴ Elliot, No. 193.

II. KANNANUR.

The Portuguese planted a colony here in A.D. 1498 and the Dutch in 1656. The latter sold the place to a Moplah family, the head of which still bears the title of 'Ali Raja. In the war with Tipu, in 1783, it was occupied by the British; but on the conclusion of peace, in 1784, it was restored to 'Ali Raja, who became tributary to the East India Company. It soon, however, fell into the hands of Tipu, from whom it was wrested by General Abercromby, and since then has remained in the hands of the British.

Coinage of Kannanur.

The King of Kannanur is said by a traveller in A.D. 1657 to have coined money, but it is probable that the vir-raya fanams and silver târés are meant.

'Ali Raja, the Moplah chief, struck the following silver double fanams in A.D. 1764 and 1774. They were procured in Kannanur. Dates A.H. 1178, 1188 :—

Obverse.—الملك الولي علي راجا “Al Mulk Aluli (Guardian of the Kingdom) Ali Raja.”

Reverse.—الله الحمد سنة ١١٧٨ “Praised be God, year 1178.”

East India Company struck silver double fanams for purely poses at the Tellicherry factory, 12 miles south of Kannanur, been granted to them in 1708.

III. COCHIN.

According to tradition the rajahs of Cochin hold their territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who governed all Kerala as Viceroy of the Chola kings in the beginning of the ninth century A.D., and afterwards established his independence. In 1503 the Portuguese erected a fortress at Cochin. In 1663, after the expulsion of the Portuguese, the raja ceded the town to the Dutch, who made it the capital of their possessions in India. In 1776 the Cochin state was

subjugated by Haidar Ali of Maisur, to whom it became tributary. In 1792, his son, Tipu, ceded the sovereignty to the British, who made over the country to the hereditary raja, subject to a tribute. In 1796 the town of Cochin was captured from the Dutch by the British. The state is now in subsidiary alliance with the British under a treaty dated 1809.

The distinctive device of the Cochin state was the sankha, or conch shell, which appears first to have been adopted in Southern India by the Chalukyas.

Coinage of Cochin.

The rulers of Cochin never had a regular mint but resorted to temporary establishments when coin was required.¹

1. Silver puttā.—Weight 4·9 grs., called the “Kaliyamani” or sankhalata puttā (*i.e.*, puttā without the sankha shell). Date of coinage unknown.

Obverse.—As on the vir-*raya* fanams of Kalikut.

Reverse.—A few dots and lines imperfectly struck.

2. Silver puttā, struck by the Dutch for the Cochin Raja in 1782 and 1790, during the Dutch occupancy of the Cochin Fort.—Weight 5·2 grs. Different dies.

Obverse.—The conch or sankha shell.

Reverse.—An object like the letter J with two or three rows below it.

3. Double silver puttā, struck in 1820.—Weight 16 grs.

Obverse and *reverse* as No. 2.

4. Silver puttā, struck in 1856 and 1858.—Weight 8·4 grs.

Obverse.—The conch or sankha shell.

Reverse.—Either (1) “Sitting figure of the god Siva, as worshipped at the Raja’s temple at Tripunathurai, with snakes on either side, chaplet of skulls, etc., as usually depicted,”² or (2) “Vishnu, which would be more appropriate to the Vaishnaiva symbol of the sankha shell, but the forms issuing from each elbow of the god appear to be clearly serpents, a symbol pertaining characteristically to Siva and not to Vishnu.”³

5. Double silver puttā, struck in 1856 and 1858.—Weight 16·8 grs.

Obverse and *reverse* as No. 4.

¹ Elliot, C.S.I., p. 141. ² Dr. Day, *Land of the Permauls*, p. 577. ³ Elliot, C.S.I., p. 142.

The copper currency consisted entirely of the Dutch "duits" or "challis." "Canter Visscher describes a base coin struck at Cochin which he calls 'boeserokken,' an alloy of lead and tin, with the arms of the Dutch East India Company on one side and something like a harp on the other. The coins are cast in a mould, and sixty of them are equal to a Cochin fanam."¹ They were evidently Dutch imitations of the tutenag and tin "bazaruccos" (= "market small change") first coined by the Portuguese in Malacca and afterwards in Goa, which were also imitated by the English East India Company in Bombay, where they were called "budgrooks." I have never met with any of the Dutch bazaruccos on the western coast of India; in fact, coins composed wholly or partly of lead are rarely found in India in these days. Although comparatively few were struck, more should be available; the facility with which they are melted down, either purposely or accidentally in fires, accounts perhaps, to some extent, for their scarcity. Many copper coins found in India show unmistakable signs of having passed through fire.

IV. TRAVANCORE (Tiruvankodu).

According to tradition the rajas of Travancore also hold their territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who governed all Kerala as Viceroy of the Chola kings in the beginning of the ninth century A.D., and afterwards established his independence. The attempts of Haidar Ali of Maisur to annex Travancore were frustrated by the British in 1769, and by the Dutch, who refused to allow the Maisur troops to pass through their territory; his son, Tipu, tried to seize it, but the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 assured the safety of the raja's dominions. Since that time the state has continued in the full enjoyment of its independence.

The cognizance of the Travancore state is the sankha, or conch shell.

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 142.

Coinage of Travancore.

1. The earliest coins of this state are the four old pieces, three of lead and one of iron, presented to Sir W. Elliot by the Rajah.

“These coins appear to date from a period anterior to the seventh or eighth century. The reverse of all four is smooth, and the obverse, which is much worn, exhibits an imperfect outline of what may have been a sankha shell, the ancient cognizance of the Travancore state, which it still retains.”¹

2. The rasi. Gold.—Weight 5·8 grs. The oldest coin according to the natives of Travancore.

Obverse.—Degraded representation of the sankha shell.

Reverse.—As on the vir-raya fanams of Kalikut.


3. The kali or kali-yugen rajen fanam (=money of the kali-yuga), at one time current over the whole of Kerala. Gold.—Weight 5·4 grs.

Obverse and *reverse* resemble the devices described on the vir-raya fanam of Kalikut.

4. The Anandaramen fanam. Gold.—Weight 5·7 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 9.

Obverse.—Crescent with twelve pellets above, character slow.

Reverse.—The “Nandipada” symbol and pellets.

5. The Chinna (=small) fanam, the half of No. 4.  Weight 2·8 grs.

Obverse and *reverse* as No. 4.

“They (Nos. 4 and 5) appear to have been coined under the direction of the Dewan² in the reign of the King Rama Raja, 1758–98, when the finances of the country, which had been somewhat embarrassed, were re-established by the levy of an additional land tax and the reform of the coinage. This currency was only retained for a period, and has since been discontinued by Dewan Venkata Rao.”³

6. Gold fanam.—Weight 5·5 to 6 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 8.

Obverse.—Dagger.

Reverse.—Heart-shaped device containing twelve pellets, crescent above.

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 137.

² Anant Ram.

³ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 138.

7. Gold fanam.—Weight 5·5 to 6 grs.
Obverse.—Twelve pellets and lines.
Reverse.—As the obverse.
8. Gold fanam.—Weight 5·5 to 6 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 10.
Obverse.—A kind of dagger and other marks.
Reverse.—Symbols and characters.
9. The old velli (=silver) fanam. Silver.—Weight 22·9 grs.
Obverse.—As the kali fanam, but with floral wreath round the edge.
Reverse.—A double branch facing both right and left, the whole within a Tamil legend indicating the value.
10. The new velli (=silver) fanam ; the equivalent of 4 chakrams ; issued in 1868–9.
11. Treble chakram. Silver.—Weight 16 grs.
Obverse.—Sankha shell and crescent.
Reverse.—Curved object and twelve pellets.
12. Treble chakram. Silver.—Weight 16 grs.
Obverse.—As No. 11.
Reverse.—Figure of Vishnu.
13. Double chakram. Silver.—Weight 11·5 grs.
Obverse.—Sankha or conch shell and pellets.
Reverse.—Two equilateral triangles interlaced, forming a six-pointed diagram, commonly known as “Solomon’s seal.”
14. Chakram. Silver.—Weight from 5·5 to 6 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 11.
 - (a) *Obverse.*—Curved line, twelve pellets, three-leaved spray.
Reverse.—“Nandipada” symbol.
 - (b) *Obverse.*—Curved line and two pellets.
Reverse.—Curved line and pellets.
 - (c) *Obverse.*—As (b).
Reverse.—Curved and straight lines.
15. Half chakram. Silver.—Weight 3 grs.
Obverse.—Sankha or conch shell.
Reverse.—Solomon’s seal.

The shell on some of these half chakrams resembles the “murex” shell.

THE ANANTAN KASU.

“This name suggests that the figure of a cobra on the obverse is meant for the serpent King Ananta, with whom the name of the capital

of Travancore TIRUVANANTAPURAM (Trivandrum), is popularly connected.”¹

1. Copper 8 cash ($=\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram).—Weight 80 grs. A.D. 1735–6. Plate II, Fig. 1.
Obverse.—A five-headed cobra : below it in Tamil காசு ௮ = Kasu 8 = 8 cash.
Reverse.—The Tengalai Vaishnava mark : below it the Tamil figures க ட க = 911, followed by the abbreviation for varusham (varsha) = year, i.e., 911 of the Kollam era = A.D. 1735–6.
2. Copper 4 cash ($=\frac{1}{4}$ chuckram).—Weight 40 grs. A.D. 1735–6. *Ind. Ant.* Dec., 1896, No. 23. Plate II, Fig. 2.
Obverse.—As No. 1, but Tamil கா [சு] ௪ = Kasu 4 = 4 cash.
Reverse.—As No. 1.
3. Copper 2 cash.—Weight 20 grs. A.D. 1741–2. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 20. Plate II, Fig. 3.
Obverse.—As No. 1 but Tamil கா [சு] ௨ = Kasu 2 = 2 cash.
Reverse.—As No. 1 but year க ட எ = 917 of the Kollam era = A.D. 1741–2.
4. Copper 1 cash.—Weight 10 grs. A.D. 1735–6. Plate II, Fig. 4.
Obverse.—As No. 1 but Tamil காசு ௧ = Kasu 1 = 1 cash.
Reverse.—As No. 1.
5. Copper 1 cash.—Weight 10 grs. A.D. 1741–2. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 19.
Obverse.—As No. 3 but Tamil காசு ௧ = Kasu 1 = 1 cash.
Reverse.—As No. 3.

TRAVANCORE COPPER COINS.

1. Cash.—Weight 10 grs.
 (a) *Obverse*.—The standing figure of a four-armed god, said to be Vishnu or Krishna.
Reverse.—Solomon's seal, in rayed circle.
 (b) *Obverse*.—Spiny murex shell in lined circle.
Reverse.—Vishnu in lined circle.
2. 2 cash.—Weight 20 grains.
Obverse.—Vishnu or Krishna with a sprig or branch under the arm, and Malayalam figure 2.
Reverse.—Solomon's seal in rayed circle.
3. 4 cash.—Weight 40 grs.
Obverse.—As No. 2, but Malayalam figure 4.
Reverse.—As No. 2.

¹ Dr. Hultzsch, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896.

4. 8 cash ($= \frac{1}{2}$ chuckram).—Weight 80 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 14.
Obverse.—Spiny murex shell : Malayalam legend “ara chakram”=half a chakram.
Reverse.—Solomon’s seal in rayed circle.
5. 4 cash ($= \frac{1}{4}$ chuckram).—Weight 40 grs. Plate II, Fig. 8.
Obverse.—As No. 4 but quarter of a chuckram.
Reverse.—As No. 4.

Modern Gold Coins of Travancore.

Raja Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., A.D. 1860–80.

1. Gold double pagoda. Bidie, No. 22.—Weight 79 grs.
Obverse.—The sacred shell surrounded by a wreath.
Reverse.—Round the margin TRAVANCORE, in the centre within a wreath ¹⁸⁷⁷, R.V. being the initials of the raja.
R.V.
2. Gold pagoda. As No. 1.—Weight 39·5 grains.

Raja Rama Varma, A.D. 1880.

3. Double pagoda.—Weight 79 grs.
Obverse.—As No. 1.
Reverse.—In wreath the Malayalam legend SRI | PADMA | NABHA
=“lotus in navel” scil. Vishnu.
4. Pagoda.—Weight 39·5 grs. As No. 3.
5. $\frac{1}{2}$ pagoda.—Weight 19·5 grs. As No. 3. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 15.

Modern Silver Coins of Travancore.

Raja Rama Varma, A.D. 1880.

$\frac{1}{4}$ rupee, 1889.

- Obverse*.—The sacred shell within a wreath surrounded by Malayalam legend.
- Reverse*.— $\frac{1}{4}$ RUPEE within wreath: RAJA VURMA above, TRAVANCORE below.

$\frac{1}{8}$ rupee. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 13.

- Obverse*.—R.V. (the initials of the maharajah) within a wreath.
- Reverse*.—Numeral in centre of wreath.

*Modern Copper Coins of Travancore.**Raja Rama Varma*, A.D. 1880. Plate II, Figs. 5 to 7.

1. 1 chuckram.—Weight 160 grs.

Obverse.—The sacred shell in lined circle; the whole within a wreath.

Reverse.—The letters R.V. (initials of the maharajah) surrounded by CHUCKRAM ONE in English and Malayalam.

2. 8 cash.—Weight 80 grs.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—As No 1 but CASH.EIGHT in English and Malayalam.

3. 4 cash.—Weight 40 grs.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—As No. 1 but CASH FOUR in English and Malayalam.

THE PARTIALITY OF THE NATIVES OF SOUTHERN INDIA FOR SMALL PIECES OF MONEY, AND THE CHAKRAM BOARD OF TRAVANCORE.

"The trouble of reckoning and carrying about such small pieces (*i.e.*, gold fanams and half-fanams) might have been thought to prove adverse to their popularity, but the modern practice of Travancore shows that this is not found to be an obstacle in transacting business. Of the two coins in popular daily use there, *viz.*, the silver chakram and the cash, the former, being 'small and globose, is exceedingly difficult to count or handle. . . . £100 sterling amounts to 28,500 chakrams, weighing 24 pounds avoirdupois, and hours would be wasted in reckoning this number of small coins. They are therefore measured or counted by means of a "chakram board," a small square wooden plate with a given number of holes the exact size and depth of a chakram. . . . A small handful of coins is thrown on the board, which is then shaken gently from side to side so as to cause a single chakram to fall into each cavity, and the surplus, if any, is swept off with the hand. A glance at the board, when filled, shows that it contains the exact number of coins for which it is intended. The rapid manipulation of this simple but ingenious implement requires some practice, but the Government clerks and native merchants are exceedingly expert and exact in its performance.'¹ Although the use

¹ Elliot, *C.S.I.*, p. 148, and Mateers' *Land of Charity*, p. 111.

of this expedient does not appear to have extended beyond Malabar, its employment in that district to the present day exemplifies the partiality of the natives for such small pieces of money." Even minute gold coins weighing from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains—the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam—have been noted in Southern India. "Some of them are distinguished for their great purity, from which circumstance they are called 'Aparanji' fanams."

THE PANDYA KINGDOM.

The first mention of the Pandya in Indian history is in Asoka's edict, when they, as well as the Cholas and Cheras, were recognized as distinct powers in Southern India. Their country was bounded to the north by the River Vaygar, according to Dowson, or by a line 60 miles to the east, passing through Karur, according to Wilks. Their first capital was Korkey or Korkoi (the *Κολχοι* of the *Periplus*), now identified in the modern village of Maramangalam. Madura afterwards became the chief city, which is spoken of by Ptolemy and is mentioned in the *Periplus*, where Cape Comorin and other localities were said to be under King Pandion, *ὑπὸ τὸν βασιλέα Πανδίωνα*. This carries us back to A.D. 139–161, the time of Ptolemy's writings, and to 500 B.C., that of the *Periplus*. The site of the capital has probably been shifted more than once, as old Madura is on the north bank of the Vaygar, and about a mile from the present city, which is on the south bank. The *Chronicle of Madura* gives a list of two Pandyan dynasties, of seventy-three kings, from the fifth century B.C. to A.D. 699, and of forty-three kings from that date to the fourteenth century respectively. As, however, these lists have not been confirmed by inscriptions they are of little historical value. The Pandyan dynasty fell under the dominion of the Cholas between A.D. 1064 and 1113.

Madura was captured in A.D. 1311 by the general of 'Alau-d-din of Delhi. An independent Mussulman line of rulers held it from A.D. 1334–1377, their line being ended by the Vijayanagara dynasty, which in its turn was overwhelmed in A.D. 1565. The Nayakas of Madura, who had been feudatories of Vijayanagara, governed until 1736. In 1740 the Madura district fell into the hands of the Nawab

of the Karnatik. In 1762 the British took charge of it for Muhammad Ali, the last independent Nawab.

The special cognizance of the Pandyan was the figure of a fish in various combinations. The king's title was Minavan (the fish-one), and the name of the tutelary deity worshipped in the great temple was Minatchi (vulgarly Minakshi, "fish-eyed").

Coins of the Korkey Pandyans.

Their earliest coinage consisted of the "punch-marked" pieces already described. The following die-struck copper coins have been attributed¹ to them :—

1. *Obverse*.—The elephant.

Reverse.—Plain.

2. *Obverse*.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—The Buddhist shaccram.

3. *Obverse*.—The elephant as chief mark with secondary emblems, as the moon above and the battle-axe in front.

Reverse.—As No. 2.

These heraldic marks doubtless signified some important historical event. The coins are smaller and thinner than those described as found in Madura and have variant secondary marks. As both series were contemporary, Mr. Loventhal thinks that there were two Pandyan dynasties, one in Korkey and the other in Madura.

4. *Obverse*.—Bull with flower-pot in front.

Reverse.—As No. 2.

5. Emblems, such as stars, wheels, lines, scrolls, crosses and other figures on both sides, replace the elephant and secondary marks.

6. Dynastic emblems reappear with Brahmanical marks.

Nos. 5 and 6 are common throughout Southern India and are said² to have belonged from the fourth to sixth centuries A.D., when Buddhism and Brahmanism were fighting together.

7. *Obverse*.—The elephant; above Tamil letter ஸ (Sa = Santra = the moon).

Reverse.—The figure of a man in fighting attitude; battle-axe and moon.

¹ Loventhal's *Coins of Tinnevely*, p. 6.

² *Ibid.*, p. 7.

This figure has been called the "Ceylon type" and "Rakshas," but Mr. Loventhal thinks it is the king himself, and urges that it is not likely that the same Vishnu worshippers who chose a Garudan figure for the obverse of their coins would put a "Rakshas," the very enemy of the gods, on the reverse. This figure was afterwards adopted by the Cholas of Ceylon and by the other Cholas for their coinage.

8. *Obverse*.—The Garudan.

Reverse.—The figure of the king, battle-axe, and moon.

Nos. 7 and 8 are thought to date from the sixth or seventh century to the twelfth century A.D.

9. *Obverse*.—The figure of the king standing.

Reverse.—The figure of the king seated, battle-axe and moon.

10. *Obverse*.—Siva and Parvati.

Reverse.—Battle-axe with sun and moon.

11. *Obverse*.—The Garudan.

Reverse.—The V-shaped Vishnavite symbol with conch and discus on each side.

As this coin is impressed with all Vishnu marks it would appear that the old dynasty had been abolished, or that the state religion had been changed from Saivism to the Vaishnava faith—probably the former, as the battle-axe and moon, which showed the king's descent, are wanting.

THE MADURA PANDYAN COINS.

The earliest copper coins were—

1. *Obverse*.—Bull without the flower-pot.

Reverse.—The Buddhist shaccram.

2. *Obverse*.—Horse and, in front, the holy tree (Bodhi tree).

Reverse.—As No. 2.

3. *Obverse*.—The elephant.

Reverse.—A lion.

These coins are found in the river-bed itself, near the site of old Madura.

4. The coins numbered 5 and 6, under "Korkey Pandyan coins."

After the issue of the coins numbered 4, it is thought¹ that the Madura Pandyans chose the fish mark as their dynastical emblem, that is, when they left Buddhism, they changed the elephant mark and took instead of it a pure Vishnu mark—the fish.

The fish appears on their coins as follows :—

- a. The fish singly with the sun and moon in the field.
- b. Two fishes with either a sceptre or inscription between.
- c. Two fishes crossed.
- d. The fish in the exergue, with a dancing figure of Garuda in the field.

“ The constant warfare which raged between Chola and Pandyan not only renders it well nigh impossible to fix the exact boundaries of their respective territories at any particular time, but also causes considerable uncertainty in the identity of a large number of their coins. When the Pandyans conquered, they appeared to have retained the fish, adding thereto the Chola emblem ; and when the Cholas were victorious they returned the compliment,”² thus the following coins appear :—

- a. The Chola name of RAJA RAJA with Chola emblem and Pandyan fish.
- b. The name of Sundara Pandyan, and, on the obverse, the standing figure of the Cholas.
- c. The boar of the Chalukyan dynasty in combination with the two fishes and sceptre of the Pandyan.

Pandyan Coins.

1. Gold.—Weight 57 grs. Elliot, No. 129.
Obverse.—Two fishes under an umbrella, lamp on right, fly whisk on left, sun and moon above.
Reverse.—Unread Nagari legend.
2. Gold.—Weight 6·5 grs. *J.A.S.B.*, 1886, p. 159, No. 22.
Obverse.—Two fishes.
Reverse.—AHAVA MALLA, “ Lover of War.”
3. Gold.—Weight 6·2 grs. Elliot, No. 131. Doubtful.
Obverse.—One fish.
Reverse.—Figure before an altar.

¹ Loventhal, p. 8.

² Tufnell's *Hints*, p. 11.

4. Gold.—Weight 58·8 grs. *Asiat. Res.*, vol. xvii; Moor's *Hin Pan.*, Plate 104, Figs. 9 and 11; Elliot, p. 119.
Obverse.—Fish only.
Reverse.—Ancient Nagari legend unread.
5. Copper. Elliot, No. 133. Loventhal, Nos. 69, 70.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Fish on either side of sceptre flanked by lamps. Above in Tamil VIRA PANDYA.
6. Copper. Tufnell, No. 15.
Obverse.—Dancing figure of Garuda to right.
Reverse.—Tamil legend SAMARA KOLAHALA.
7. Copper. Elliot, No. 134.
Obverse.—Garuda to right with sankha and chakra above.
Reverse.—As No. 6.
8. Copper. Elliot, No. 135.
Obverse.—Garuda kneeling on the fish.
Reverse.—Tamil legend SAMARA KOLAHALAN.
9. Copper. Elliot, No. 136.
Obverse.—Standing figure with two characters to right.
Reverse.—Fish between lamps: margin SAMARA KOLAHALA.
10. Copper. Elliot, No. 137.
Obverse.—As No. 9.
Reverse.—Two fishes surrounded by Tamil legend SAMARA KOLAHALA.
11. Copper. Elliot, No. 138.
Obverse.—Garuda carrying a bow.
Reverse.—Tamil legend BHUVANEKA VIRAN.
12. Copper. Elliot, No. 139.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—In old Tamil KORKAI ANDAR="Ruler of Korkai."
13. Copper. Tufnell, No. 14. Elliot, No. 114.
Obverse.—Two fishes crossed with sceptre and moon.
Reverse.—KANCHI VELANKUN PERUMAL=the king who gave back Kanchi (or Conjeeveram).
14. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 8.
Obverse.—Two fishes.
Reverse.—SRI AVANI | PASEGARAN | GOLAGA in Tamil="the round coin of the glorious Avanipasekhara" (*i.e.*, the ornament of princes).
15. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 9.
Obverse.—A standing figure facing the right.
Reverse.—SONA | DU KO | NDAN in Tamil="He who conquered the Chola country." (Sonadu being a contraction of Solanadu.)

16. Copper. See Loventhal, Nos. 71 to 75.
Obverse.—Seated figure.
Reverse.—Sceptre between two fishes with name KULASEKHARA PANDYA in Tamil above.
17. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 10.
Obverse.—Standing figure facing the right.
Reverse.—Two fishes; between them in Tamil EL-LA-NTA-LAIY-ANAN=Ellan-talaiy-anan="He who is chief of the world."
 (Sundara Pandya.)
18. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1892, No. 11.
Obverse.—As No. 17.
Reverse.—The two fishes surrounded by Tamil legend ELIAN-TALAIYA.
19. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 12.
Obverse.—A standing figure with the Tamil syllable SU on the right side.
Reverse.—A fish between two lamps, surrounded by Tamil legend ELLANTALAIYA.
20. Copper. Loventhal, Nos. 78, 79.
Obverse.—Fish and sceptre.
Reverse.—One or two letters of Sundara Pandya's name in Tamil.
21. Copper. Loventhal, Nos. 80, 81.
Obverse.—The standing figure.
Reverse.—Portions of Sundara Pandya's name in Tamil.
22. Copper. "Podi Kasu" (Powder Cash) of the Natives. Loventhal, Nos. 82-85.
Obverse.—Portions of the standing figure.
Reverse.—The first letter of Sundara Pandya's name in Tamil.
23. Copper. Elliot, No. 140.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Seated figure, and Tamil legend KUNA PANDYA.
24. Copper. Elliot, No. 141.
Obverse.—Sceptre between two fishes under a crescent.
Reverse.—SUNDARA PANDYA in Tamil.
25. Copper. Elliot, No. 142.
Obverse.—Horse galloping to right under three symbols.
Reverse.—Sceptre between two fishes; above a bull to left with fly whisks.

26. Copper. Elliot, No. 143.

Obverse.—Standing figure.

Reverse.—Crocodile to left, KE above and a crab or scorpion, two fishes facing inwards below.

27. Copper. Elliot, No. 146.

Obverse.—Standing figure.

Reverse.—Seated figure and sceptre between two fishes.

28. Copper. Elliot, No. 150.

Obverse.—Bull to right with sun and moon above.

Reverse.—Sceptre between two fishes.

The Pandyan copper coins are chiefly found in Madura, and occur in three sizes, weighing 60, 24, and 9 grains respectively. The gold coins are very rare.

The coins of Sundara Pandya (Pandya the beautiful) are found in such large quantities in Southern India that it is possible that they were the issues of several kings who bore this title. Sundara was also the name of the husband of Minatchi, the goddess of Madura.

The following copper coins, which bear no legend, are attributed by Tufnell¹ to the Madura Pandyan kings from the fact of their being found in considerable numbers, and often in conjunction with Pandyan issues, at the old Pandyan headquarters, and the certainty that the people were ardent worshippers of Siva in the form mentioned :—

1. *Obverse*.—The lingam (the phallic emblem of the worshippers of Siva), which appears on the coins : *a*, plain, Tufnell, No. 16 ; *b*, surrounded by a row of dots ; *c*, in a "vimana" or shrine.

Reverse.—Two standing figures.

2. *Obverse*.—The lingam : *a*, on the back of a bull (the sacred bull being the favourite attendant of Siva), Tufnell, No. 17 ; *b*, on a bird (possibly in relation to Minakshi, Siva's wife, the goddess of Madura).

Reverse.—Two standing figures.

¹ Tufnell's *Hints*, p. 16.

COINAGE OF THE NAVAKAS OF MADURA.

Visvanatha I., A.D. 1557-63; *Visvanatha* II., A.D. 1573-95;
Visvanatha III., A.D. 1595-1602—

1. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 14. Tracy Pandyan coins, *Madr. Jr. Lit. and Sc.*, 1887-8, No. 9.
Obverse.—Standing figure facing right.
Reverse.—A sceptre between two fishes, surmounted by a crescent, and surrounded by the Tamil-Grantha legend VI-N-SVA-DA-N'A.
2. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 15.
Obverse.—A sceptre between two fishes.
Reverse.—A crescent; below the Tamil-Grantha legend VISVA-NADA-N.
3. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 16.
Obverse.—A sceptre between two fishes; above them the Tamil legend PAN-DIYAN.
Reverse.—As No. 2.

“This coin shows that he wanted to be considered the rightful successor of the Pandya dynasty.”—(Dr. Hultzsch.)

Tirumala, A.D. 1623-59—

4. Copper. Elliot, No. 144.
Obverse.—A sceptre between two fishes.
Reverse.—A standing figure; under the arm in Tamil TERUMALAI.

Queen Minakshi, A.D. 1731-36—

5. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 21.
Obverse.—Lion facing the right.
Reverse.—MINA-TCHI in Tamil.

Minakshi is also the name of the goddess of Madura, so the reverse may refer to the goddess, or to the queen, or to both at the same time.

6. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 22.
Obverse.—As No. 5.
Reverse.—MADU-RAI in Tamil.
7. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 23.
Obverse.—MADHURA in Telugu.
Reverse.—MADU-RAI in Tamil.

Dr. Hultzsch remarks "the obverse of No. 6 connects this coin with No. 5. The bilingual coin No. 7 agrees with No. 6 in the reverse, which bears the Tamil name of the city of Madura, whilst its Telugu equivalent occupies the obverse."

8. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 8.

Obverse.—A standing figure.

Reverse.—Concave, SRI-MI-NAKSHI.

Mudu Krishna, A.D. 1602-9—

9. Copper. Dr. Hultzsch, *Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagara*, No. 38.

Obverse.—TIRU-VE-MGA [LA] in Telugu = "The holy [mountain of] Venkata."

Reverse.—MUDU KRISHNA in Telugu.

COINS PROBABLY OF THE NAYAKAS OF MADURA ISSUED IN THE NAME OF THEIR NOMINAL SOVEREIGN VENKATA, THE PAGEANT KING OF VIJAYANAGARA.

1. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 17.

Obverse.—A standing figure.

Reverse.—VEMKA-TAPA in Telugu.

2. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 18.

Obverse.—Three standing figures.

Reverse.—VEMKA | [TA] PANA | [YAKA] in Telugu.

3. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 37. Elliot, No. 177.

Obverse.—Vishnu standing; on his right a fish.

Reverse.—VEMKA-TAPA in Telugu.

4. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 39.

Obverse.—A kneeling figure of Garuda facing the left.

Reverse.—VEMKATA in Telugu.

Other coins probably of the Nayakas of Madura.

5. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 9.

Obverse.—[MA]D[I]RAI in Tamil.

Reverse.—TANCHAI in Grantha.

"Madirai or Madurai and Tanjai are Tamil names of the two towns Madhura and Tanjavur."—(Dr. Hultzsch.)

6. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 19.
Obverse.—A kneeling figure facing the right.
Reverse.—VI-RABHA-DRA in Grantha.
7. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 20.
Obverse.—A kneeling figure of Garuda facing the right.
Reverse.—SRI-A-NAMTA in Kanarese.
8. Silver.—Weight 31 grs. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 7.
Obverse.—A male figure, squatting, wearing ear-rings, and holding a bow in the right hand.
Reverse.—SRI-VIRA in Telugu.

“Copper coins with the same legend are found in endless numbers and varieties in Madhura. But no second specimen in silver is known. Sir W. Elliot attributed two copper coins of this series (Nos. 94 and 95) to the Kakatiyas or the Reddis. But, though the legend of these coins is engraved in Telugu characters, their finding place, Madhura, forces us to connect them—as was first done by the Rev. E. Loventhal in his *Coins of Tinnevelly*, Madras, 1880, p. 20—with the only Telugu dynasty which is known to have resided there, viz., the Nayakas. The legend SRI VIRA may refer to, and may have been started by, one of the four different Nayakas who bore the name Virappa.”¹

9. The following devices appear on the obverse of the copper coins in my collection found in the Madura district, which bear the Telugu legend SRI VIRA on the reverse :—

All these coins, with the exceptions of Nos. 5, 15, 20, and 28, are illustrated on PLATE I :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hanuman facing right. | 9. Two figures on unreal figure. |
| 2. Ganesa. | 10. Two men standing. |
| 3. Irhuce. | 11. Two figures on bird to right. |
| 4. Squatting Narasinha (the lion-faced form of Vishnu), No. 1 size. | 12. One figure on bird to right. |
| 5. Similar, No. 2 size. | 13. One figure on bird to left. |
| 6. Squatting god and goddess, No. 1 size. | 14. Elephant to right. |
| 7. Similar, No. 2 size. | 15. Elephant to left. |
| 8. Man. | 16. Squatting or dancing girl. |
| | 17. Bull to right. |
| | 18. Bull to left, in two sizes. |
| | 19. Lion to right, No. 1 size. |

¹ Dr. Hultzsch, *Ind. Ant.*, 1896, p. 318.

20. Lion to left, No. 2 size.
21. Bird to left.
22. Flying bird.
23. Horse to left.
24. Vadhmana mark.

25. The lingam.
26. Star.
27. Sun and moon, two varieties.
28. Sun, moon, and sword.
29. Squatting figure.

Copper coins bearing the Telugu legend SRI VIRA on the reverse are also found in the Tinnevely district with various devices on the obverse. These are figured, Nos. 92 to 123, in Loventhal's *Coins of Tinnevely*.¹ With regard to these coins Mr. Loventhal remarks :— " The earlier of the Madura Nayakas must have thought it wise not to dethrone the old Pandya rajahs but even allow them to have their own coinage, at least for a time ; for just about that period a new coinage was introduced in Madura district with a Garudan on the obverse, and on the reverse either the traditional two fishes and a sceptre, or one of the names ' Samarakolakalan ' or ' Puvanekaviran ' in Tamil characters. These coins seem, however, not to have been current in Tinnevely . . . but in place of them we find a whole series of Nayaka coins, evidently of much earlier date than those we get either from Madura or Trichinopoly districts. From this it would seem that the Nayakas of Madura did not find it necessary to have the same regard to the old dynasty in Tinnevely district as they did in Madura itself, but began immediately to issue coins there with their own marks. . . . Nearly all the Nayaka coins from Madura and Trichinopoly, and also the coins of the Vellore Rayars have that inscription (SRI VIRA) on the reverse, only those from Tinnevely being different, so they are easy to recognize. The Tinnevely coins are also, as a rule, of a better workmanship and larger than the others. Of all the coins belonging to this series those with the Hanuman mark are by far the most common. I have about 200 copies of them, and as they differ very much one from another, they must have been current for a long time. I have even reason to believe that they have been carried down to the time of the Nawabs. But what then about all the rest ; to whom do these numerous coins with all different marks belong ? It would nearly seem impossible to ascribe them all to the chief line of

¹ Also see Plate I.

Nayakas. Have they . . . given the right of striking coins to some of their Polygars, or in what other way can we explain that multitude of marks on the coins from that period? . . . As long as the Vijayanagara rajahs continued to rule, that is to the year 1565, the old heraldry was, at least to some degree, kept up, but from that time . . . all historical marks on the coins were done away with, and every petty rajah put his own favourite idol on his coins, and whenever he got tired of one he chose another. . . . The coins from this period have an interest of their own, which the older and more historical have not. . . . They form a sort of Hindu Pantheon, *en miniature*. There had been a new revival of Brahminism, the Vijayanagara rajahs and the earlier of the Nayakas had built the grand temples of South India and adorned them with a multitude of sculptures, and now their successors put all these "swamis" from the temples and mandapas on their small button-like coins, one rajah trying to surpass another in putting the most curious and fantastic figures on his coins. Although the Hindu coins from North India are more historical in their way, they are not a true image of the Hindu mind; the Muhammadan influence having been so overwhelming there, that it has pressed its own features even upon the Hindu coinage. This is not the case in South India, and especially the coins from this period are a *true picture of the Hindu mind*. Free from all heraldic restraints it shows itself here in all its fantastic splendour, such as it was at the time, and in this way these coins, without historical marks, form an historical witness of the last revival of Brahmanism, now rapidly fading away before the light of European civilization, never to revive again."¹

The following copper coins² may have been struck at Madura at the commencement of the rule of the Nawabs of the Karnatik or they may be Polygar coins:—

Obverse.—Various Hindu idols, animals, etc.

Reverse.—NAWAB, or MAHA-NAWAB, or SAHIB in Tamil.

THE CHOLA DYNASTY.

The Cholas occupied their position on the Coromandel (or more properly Cholamundel) coast before the Christian era. Their dominions

¹ Loventhal, p. 20 (slightly adapted).

² *Ibid.*, p. 22.

extended northward to the Pennar River, and the capital was Uraiyur, perhaps the Orthoura of Ptolemy. About the seventh century the capital was transferred to Malaikurram (Cumbaconum), later to Gangandaram (Gangaikonda - Solapuram), and finally to Tanjore. Their power was in the ascendant from early in the eleventh to the middle of the thirteenth century, and extended from the Godaveri to Cape Comorin. About the middle of the thirteenth century the Hoysala Ballalas exercised considerable control over their dominions, and afterwards the Muhammadan conquest of the south took place. Their cognizance was a tiger.

Coinage of the Cholas.

Rajendra-Chola Deva I., surnamed Gangaikonda Chola—

1. Impure silver.—Weight 62 grs. Elliot, No. 152. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 7.

Obverse and reverse.—The same, viz., in the centre a seated tiger facing right with two fishes in front and a bow behind, the whole between two lamps surmounted by a parasol and two fly-whisks; underneath the legend in Nagari GAMGAIKONDA-CHOLA[H] = "The Chola [king] who conquered the Ganga." Gangaikonda-Solapuram being the name of a ruined city in one of the taluks of the Trichinopoly district.

Raja Raja Deva, A.D. 984—

2. Impure silver.—Weight 51·5 grs. *Int. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 1.

Obverse.—The typical squatting figure; under its left arm a tiger, seated facing the left, flanked by two lamps, and surmounted by a parasol.

Reverse.—As No. 1, but Nagari legend SRI-RAJARA-[JADEVAH].

Rajendra-Chola Deva I.—

3. Impure silver.—Weight 30 grs. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 2.

Obverse and reverse.—The same as No. 2, but Nagari legend RAJENDRA-CHOLA.

Parakesarivarman, alias Rajendra Deva—

4. Impure silver.—Weight 62·6 grs. Elliot, No. 153. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, p. 323. As No. 1, but Nagari legend SRI RAJENDRAH.

Kulottunga Chola I., surnamed Rajanarayana, A.D. 1070—

5. Gold.—Weight 61·5 grs. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 26. Found near Masulipatam.

Centre.—A tiger facing right surmounted by the sun, the figure of a fly-whisk bearer (?) and a crescent; below the tiger's head, the Telugu numeral 6 for the year of the reign of king; margin in Telugu SRI-CH[O]LANARAYANA.

6. Gold.—Weight 61·5 grs. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 27.

Centre.—A tiger (?) facing left, and surmounted by the sun and a crescent; margin as No. 5.

Other kings—

7. Gold. Elliot, No. 165.

Obverse.—Standing figure with crescent, fish below four dots.

Reverse.—Seated figure and RAJA RAJA.

8. Gold.—Weight 7·2 grs. Elliot, No. 155.

Obverse.—Tiger in the centre facing right, surmounted by the imperial umbrella, between the bow on left and two fishes on right.

Reverse.—Nagari legend YUDDHA MALLAH.

9. Gold.—Weight 6·7 grs. Elliot, No. 156.

Obverse.—Fish and tiger seated under a crescent.

Reverse. Not plain.

10. Gold.—Weight 50–60 grs. Elliot, No. 151.

Obverse and reverse.—The same, viz., a tiger seated left, opposite it a fish, over the head of each an elephant goad and behind the tiger in Grantha characters UTTAMA-CHOLAN.

11. Impure silver.—Weight 62·6 grs. Elliot, No. 154.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—Nagari legend UTTAMA-CHOLAH.

As the Cholas struck coins during their occupation of Rajamahendri, or Vengi, in the Chalukya territory, several of the above refer to the Chola-Chalukya period. The constant warfare waged between the Cholas, Pandynes, and Cheras caused great variations in the emblems on the coins of these dynasties, the Pandynes adding the Chola emblem, and the Cholas adding the Pandyan fish to commemorate their victories.

CHOLA COPPER COINS.

"Their coins are usually distinguishable by the rude figure of a man standing upright (said to be a 'rakshasa' ¹ or the king² himself), with head thrown back, and apparently holding in front of his face a flower. In his pendent right arm he holds a weapon (?). A straight line between his legs, and a wavy line on either side, mark his flowing 'duputa' or cloth, and under his left arm usually appear five dots. The reverse bears a similar figure curled up in an uncomfortable position, with legs crossed, its right hand resting on the right leg. Beneath the left arm we usually find the name of the king, or rarely some emblem, such as the Pandyan fish."³

Obverse.—The standing figure as described.

Reverse.—The seated figure as described, RAJA RAJA in Nagari to the right. Elliot, No. 166; Tufnell, No. 6.

These coins are found in Madura and Tanjore in considerable numbers and used to be melted by the coppersmiths. They occur in three sizes, weighing 60, 24, and 9 grains respectively. They were issued by "Raja Raja, the greatest of the Chola princes, who ruled in the eleventh century A.D., when the power of his race was at its zenith." So plentiful are they that one cannot help being led to the conclusion that all those one meets with, bearing his name, could more probably be attributed to a line of kings than all be issues of a single sovereign."³ These coins are found also in large numbers all over Southern India from the northern boundary of the Chola country down to Cape Comorin, "and although they have the same marks on them, still one has so different an appearance from another, that they could positively not be from the same time and the same king. I have no doubt that they have been currency in Chola country for centuries."⁴

The coins of the Chola branch line in Ceylon bearing the name RAJA RAJA may be distinguished by (1) the figures standing out in bolder relief; (2) the Nagari letters being of a squarer type; and (3) the square edges—those of the Indian type being worn thin. "These

¹ Elliot.

³ Tufnell's *Hints*, p. 11.

² Loventhal.

⁴ Loventhal, p. 19.

coins were struck by the kings of Kandy, the Indian Chola coin being in all probability the prototype. The incursions of the Cholas would naturally lead to the introduction of their coins, and it is more than probable that this led to the coinage of the series in the island."¹

1. Elliot, No. 158.
Obverse.—Seated figure, RAJA RAJA under the arm.
Reverse.—Boar to left, VIRA in Tamil above.
2. Elliot, No. 159.
Obverse.—Standing figure with crescent above.
Reverse.—Boar, sun, moon, and lamp above a scroll.
3. Elliot, No. 160.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Two fishes surrounded by RAJA RAJA.
4. Elliot, No. 161.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Seated figure, fish and sceptre under the arm.
5. Elliot, No. 162. $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ sizes.
Obverse.—Seated figure and RAJA RAJA.
Reverse.—Horseman between two umbrellas, galloping right.
6. Elliot, No. 163. $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ sizes.
Obverse.—Seated figure.
Reverse.—Two horses and rider, umbrellas above.
7. Elliot, No. 164.
Obverse.—Standing figure of Krishna as the flute player.
Reverse.—Seated figure and RAJA RAJA.
8. Elliot, No. 167. $\frac{1}{2}$ size. Tufnell, No. 13.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Bull to right, sun and moon. Nagari letter व (V) in front of the bull, perhaps the initial of the royal name Vikrama.
9. Elliot, No. 169. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Bull to right, crescent above; crozier or shell in front.
10. Elliot, No. 170. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Obverse.—Standing figure, lozenge enclosing pellet in front.
Reverse.—Seated figure with axe on its right.
11. Elliot, No. 171. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Obverse.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Elephant to left, sankha above its head, also an inscription.

¹ Tufnell, p. 13.

12. Elliot, No. 173. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

Obverse.—Standing bull to left, lamp in front.

Reverse.—KONERI RAYAN.

COPPER COINS PROBABLY OF THE NAVAKAS OF TANJORE.

The following coins, with the exception of Nos. 15 and 18, are illustrated on PLATE I :—

1. *Obverse*.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Sitting figure and standing figure.
2. *Obverse*.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Sitting figure.
3. *Obverse*.—Standing figure in dotted circle.
Reverse.—Standing figure in lined circle.
4. *Obverse*.—Hanuman.
Reverse.—Two sitting figures.
5. *Obverse*.—Garuda.
Reverse.—Two standing figures.
6. *Obverse*.—Hanuman.
Reverse.—Standing figure.
7. *Obverse*.—Garuda.
Reverse.—Tamil characters.
8. *Obverse*.—Hanuman.
Reverse.—Characters.
9. *Obverse*.—Three sitting figures.
Reverse.—Characters.
10. *Obverse*.—Three standing figures, two usually appearing on the arms of the third.
Reverse.—Characters.
11. *Obverse*.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Characters.
12. *Obverse*.—Hanuman riding a horse to left with a spear in his hand.
Reverse.—Sitting figure.
13. *Obverse*.—Standing figure.
Reverse.—Star.
14. *Obverse*.—Figure riding on bird.
Reverse.—Characters.
15. *Obverse*.—Umbrella.
Reverse.—Characters.

16. *Obverse*.—Tortoise.
Reverse.—Characters.
17. *Obverse*.—Lion.
Reverse.—Characters.
18. *Obverse*.—God and goddess seated.
Reverse.—In Nagari RAGHU-NATHA (third Nayaka? *Ind., Ant.*, 1896, No. 15).

The Nayakas of Tanjore were succeeded by the Mahratta Rajas of Tanjore, A.D. 1676–1855. In 1799 Tanjore was ceded to the East India Company, which agreed to pay one-fifth of the net revenue to the rajah. On the death of the last of the line, in 1855, the house became extinct, and Tanjore became British territory.

COPPER COINS OF TANJORE. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, Nos. 9–12.

1. *Obverse*.—In Tamil [MA]D[I]RAI=Madura.
Reverse.—In Grantha TANCHAI=Tanjavur=Tanjore.
2. *Obverse*.—A plant.
Reverse.—As No. 1.
3. *Obverse*.—A star or flower.
Reverse.—As No. 1.
4. *Obverse*.—The sun within a crescent.
Reverse.—As No. 1.

THE SETUPATIS OF RAMNAD.

Their dominions were bounded on the north by Tanjore and Shevaganga, and on the south and east by the sea. The inhabitants are Maravas and believed to be the oldest caste in the country. Their first chief, or Setupati, “Lord of the Bridge,” is said to have been appointed by Rama for the purpose of guarding the bridge of rocks crossing the Gulf of Manar to Ceylon. “The Setupatis were long subject to the Pandians, but at last became their masters, and remained so for eleven generations, and during three reigns ruled over all the extreme south of India.” At last they were driven to the south of the Kaveri by a Karamba prince, and the Rajah of Vijayanagara took from them Tanjore and Madura. Muttu Krishnappa of Madura re-established

their dynasty about 1605, which lasted till 1733. From 1733 to 1772 this country was in constant warfare with the Mahrattas, Maisureans, and the Nawabs of the Karnatik. At the instigation of one of the latter, the British captured Ramnad in 1772. In 1790 the Ramnad territories paid tribute to the East India Company, when British officials were appointed.

Gold fanams. *J.A.S.B.*, 1886, p. 158. Nos. 20, 21.

1. *Obverse*.—Figure standing before a lamp.

Reverse.—A goddess (Lakshmi?) seated on the lotus seat.

2. *Obverse*.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—A warrior holding a club.

Copper. Elliot, No. 172.

Obverse.—Standing figure.

Reverse.—Bull couchant to left, crescent above, SETU in Tamil below.

THE VIJAYANAGARA DYNASTY.

This kingdom was one of the most important that ever existed in Southern India and was the last great Hindu power. It rose into prominence between A.D. 1336 and 1350. Before this time an adventurer from the south, named Sangama, possessed himself of Seringapatam and gradually obtained possession of the Hoysala dominions. His third son, Bukka, first assumed regal titles. He was assisted by his learned minister Madhava, also called Vidyaranya, and fixed his capital at Anegundi, which was afterwards called Vijayanagara =the city of victory, and sometimes Vidanagara =the city of learning, in honour of his minister. For some time its dominions were confined to the neighbourhood of the capital, but when at the zenith of its power it ruled the greater part of Karnata, Telingana, and the Kanara coast. In 1565 the Vijayanagara army, under Rama Raja, the usurper, was defeated at Talikota by a combination of the four Muhammadan principalities of the Dakhan, and the power of Vijayanagara was shattered. It was from a descendant of Rama Raja that the East India Company received the deed in 1640, handing over the site of Madras.

The Cognizance of the Kings of Vijayanagara.

The "varaha," or boar "avatar," with a sword, is said to have been introduced by Maḍhava. The bull, elephant, garuda, and Ghunda Bhairunda appear on the coins at various times. Krishna Raya, the greatest prince, is described on a copper plate as "a very Ghunda Bhairunda to the herds of elephants that are his foes." The fabulous double-headed eagle, or Ghunda Bhairunda, is represented as holding an elephant in each beak and claw. In Indian legend the garuda, the winged vehicle of Vishnu, is the king of birds and has but one head. It is the emblem of strength and speed.

Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagara.

Harihara I., A.D. 1336-50—

1. Gold half pagoda.—Weight 25·3 grs. Elliot, Nos. 96, 97; Hultzsch, No. 2; *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 25.

Obverse.—God and goddess seated.

Reverse.—SRI-PRA | TAPA-HARI | HARA in Nagari.

On some specimens the attributes of the two sitting figures are distinctly Vaishnava; on others it is doubtful if they are meant for Saiva or Vaishnava attributes.¹

2. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 3; *Ind. Ant.*, vol. xx, p. 302.

Obverse.—Bull facing right: above, the moon.

Reverse.—PRATAPA | HARIHARA in Nagari.

3. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 1; *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892.

Obverse.—Bull facing right; in front a sword; above, a four-pointed star.

Reverse.—PRATAPA-HA | RAHARA in Nagari.

Bukkaraya I., A.D. 1350-79, brother of Harihara I.—

- Gold pagoda.—Weight 52 grs. *J.A.S.B.*, 1883, p. 42, No. 9; Hultzsch, No. 1.

Obverse.—A rude figure of Garuda facing right.

Reverse.—SRI-VI | [RA]-BUKA | [R]AYA in Kanarese.

¹ Dr. Hultzsch, "The Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagara," published in the *Ind. Ant.*, vol. xx.

Harihara II., A.D. 1379-1401, son and successor of Bukka I.—

1. Gold pagoda.—Weight 51·5 grs. From the Anantapur district. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 3.

Obverse.—A rude figure of Garuda kneeling towards the right.

Reverse.—SRI-VI | RA-HARI | HARA in Kanarese.

2. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 4. This coin may belong to Harihara I.

Obverse.—Hanuman advancing to the right,

Reverse.—HARI | HARA in Nagari.

Devaraya, A.D. 1401-51—

1. Gold pagoda.—Weight 52 grs. Hultzsche, No. 4; *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 26.

Obverse.—God and goddess seated.

Reverse.—SRI-PRA | TAPA-DEVA | RAYA in Nagari.

2. Gold pagoda.—Weight 52·5 grs. Bidie, No. 11; Hultzsche, No. 5.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—SRI-PRA | TAPA-DOVA | RAYA in Nagari. (Sometimes DAVA.)

The obverse on this coin, according to Dr. Bidie, is "Siva and Parvati seated, and with the sun and moon overhead. In some there is just a trace of the deer to the right of Parvati; in some Siva holds in his right hand the 'Damaru' or drum; and in some it grasps the club or Khatwanga. In one the right hand holds something suspiciously like the Chank, but it is probably intended to represent his bow."¹ The forms of this coin differ slightly as they have evidently been struck from different dies. "The type of the obverse of this pagoda appears to have been a favourite device, as not only was it adopted by subsequent sovereigns of the dynasty, but also by the Nayaks of Bednur, who were vassals of Vijayanagara, as well as by Hyder, and Krishna Raja Wodeyar of Mysore."²

3. Gold half pagoda. Hultzsche, No. 6. As No. 2.

4. Gold quarter pagoda. Hultzsche, No. 7.

Obverse.—Elephant facing left; above, the sun and moon.

Reverse.—SRI-DEVA | RAYA in Nagari.

¹ Dr. Bidie's "Pagoda or Varaha Coins of Southern India," *Jr. As. Soc. Beng.*, vol. li, Part I, 1883, p. 44.

² Bidie, p. 43.

5. Gold quarter pagoda. Hultzsck, No. 8.

Obverse.—As No. 4.

Reverse.—SRI-DE | VA-RAYA in Nagari.

6. Silver. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 5.

Obverse.—An elephant facing the right.

Reverse.—A sword, and to the right of it, the Nagari legend DEVA | RAYA.

“This specimen is the only silver coin of the Vijayanagara kings that has hitherto come to light.”¹ Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador, who visited the capital of Vijayanagara during the reign of Devaraya, mentions a silver coin in circulation there at the time of his visit, A.D. 1443, called “tar,” which was equal to one-sixth of a fanam. Besides this silver coin, he also mentions the gold coins : (1) “varaha” ; (2) the “partab” or half varaha—“The name ‘partab,’ which Abdur Razzaq attributes to the half pagoda, is probably connected with the surname Pratapa, which occurs before the names of Vijayanagara kings both on coins and inscriptions ; (3) fanam, or one-tenth of a partab, but no fanam bearing Devaraya’s name has yet been discovered.”²

7. Copper. Hultzsck, No. 9.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right ; above, the Kanarese letter A.

Reverse.—PRATA | PA-DEVA | RAYA in Kanarese.

8. Copper. Hultzsck, No. 10.

Obverse.—As No. 7, but conch to left and discus to right of the letter A.

Reverse.—As No. 7.

9. Copper. Hultzsck, No. 11.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right.

Reverse.—SRI-DEVA | RAYA in Kanarese ; upright sceptre, with a discus on its left and a conch on its right, between the two lines of the legend.

10. Copper. Hultzsck, No. 12.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right ; above, the sun and moon, and the Kanarese syllable DE (probably for Devaraya).

Reverse.—“RAYA | GAJA GAMDA | BHERUNDA” in Nagari =
“The double-headed eagle which splits the temples of kings.”

¹ Dr. Hultzsck, *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, p. 318.

² Dr. Hultzsck, “The Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagara,” *Ind. Ant.*

11. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 13.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right; above, a conch and the inverted Nagari syllable DE.

Reverse.—RAYA | GAGA GAMDA | BHERUNDA in Nagari; below the legend is a sceptre turned to the right.

12. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 14.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right; above, the sun and moon, and Nagari syllable DE.

Reverse.—RAYAGA | JAGAMDABHE | RUMDA in Nagari; above the legend is a similar sceptre.

13. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 15.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right.

Reverse.—As No. 12.

14. Copper. Elliot, No. 94.

Obverse.—Elephant facing right (rarely left) with Kanarese syllable NI above.

Reverse.—MANA (?)DANAYA | KARU in Kanarese.

“This coin is connected by type with Nos. 7 to 13. ‘Danayakaru’ is honorific Kanarese plural of danayaka, probably a corruption of ‘dandanayaka,’ the title of the Hoysala chiefs of Tonnur, near Seringapatam.”

15. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 16.

Obverse.—Bull facing the left; above, the sun and moon.

Reverse.—SRI DEVA | RAYA in Nagari; above the legend is a sceptre with top turned to the right.

16. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 17. *Prinsep's Essays*, vol. i, Plate xxxv, No. 21.

Obverse.—As No. 15.

Reverse.—As No. 9.

17. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 18.

Obverse.—As No. 16.

Reverse.—As No. 9, but conch on the left and discus on right of sceptre.

18. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 19.

Obverse.—Bull facing right; moon above and conch in front.

Reverse.—PRATAPA DE | VARAYA in Nagari; above the legend a sceptre turned to the right.

19. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 20.
Obverse.—As No. 18.
Reverse.—SRI DEVA | RAYA in Nagari; above the legend a similar sceptre.
20. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 21; *Prinsep's Essays*, vol. 1, Plate xxxv, No. 20.
Obverse.—Bull facing the right; sun and moon above.
Reverse.—As No. 9.
21. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 22.
Obverse.—As No. 20.
Reverse.—As No. 9, but conch on the left and discus on the right of the sceptre.
22. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 23.
Obverse.—Bull facing right with sun and moon above; in front of bull Nagari syllable DE.
Reverse.—SRI | NILAKAM | THA in Nagari = Nilakanta "the blue necked," a name of Siva.

Mallikarjunaraya, A.D. 1451–56. Son and successor of Devaraya—

1. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 2.
Obverse.—Elephant facing left; above it the Kanarese syllable NI.
Reverse.—MALI | KAJUNARA | YARU in Kanarese.
2. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 3.
Obverse.—As No. 1, but elephant facing right.
Reverse.—As No. 1.

Vira Bhupati, A.D. 1465–79. The son of Bukka II. and a grandson of Harihara II.—

- Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Dec., 1896, No. 6. See No. 2 of Harihara II., which has the same obverse.
Obverse.—Hanuman advancing right.
Reverse.—SRI VIRA | BHUPATI | RAYA in Nagari.

And Dynasty, Krishnaraya, A.D. 1508–42—

1. Gold, double pagoda.—Weight 119·7 grs. Hultzsch, No. 24; Elliot, No. 112.
Obverse.—Vishnu standing under an arch.
Reverse.—SRI | KRISHNARA | YA in Nagari.

"The omission of the surname Pratapa, which appears on the two smaller gold coins (Nos. 3 and 4 of this king), makes the attribution of this coin doubtful."¹ The same obverse occurs on the coins of the 3rd dynasty.

2. Gold pagoda. Hultzsch, No. 25.

Obverse.—Siva and Parvati seated.

Reverse.—SRI PRA | TAPA-KRISHNA | RAYA in Nagari.

"This unique coin is doubtful and may have been an earlier issue of the pagoda of Krishnaraya of Maisur."¹

3. Gold pagoda. Hultzsch, No. 26; Bidie, No. 12a and 12b; Elliot, Nos. 186-8; Marsden, Nos. 1070-1.

Obverse.—Vishnu seated with the discus and conch.

Reverse.—As No. 2.

"This coin has long been popularly known as the 'Durgi pagoda,' the figure on the obverse being regarded as Durga the bull-headed consort of Siva. From the examination of a number of specimens, however, it is apparent that the symbols that accompany the figure on the obverse are not Sivaite, but the 'chank' or 'chakra' of Vishnu, and that the figure itself represents the 'Varaha' or 'Boar' incarnation. In fact it is from the figure of the boar on this and the Chalukyan coins already described, that the pagoda got the Tamil name of Varaha. The inscription on the reverse shows that this form was first struck by a Vijayanagara king, but there is strong reason for believing that it was subsequently reproduced by tributaries of that house, and notably by the Chitaldroog Nayak about the end of the seventeenth century. It is also probable that the term Durgi, as applied to this pagoda, had originally no reference to the figure on the obverse, but was simply a popular modification of the word 'Durga,' a 'hill-fort,' and the diminutive title of Chitaldroog, the place at which the more modern specimens were struck. . . . It will be observed that he (*i.e.*, Krishnaraya) or some predecessor changed the state religion, the figures of Siva and Parvati on the coinage having given place to that of Vishnu."²

¹ Dr. Hultzsch.

² Dr. Bidie, *Pagoda or Varaha Coins, J.A.S.B.*, 1883, p. 44.

4. Gold half-pagoda.—Weight 26 grs. Hultzsch, No. 27; Moor, 18-21; Elliot, No. 175.

Obverse and reverse as No. 3.

“On some specimens of Nos. 3 and 4 the sitting figure looks like a female and might be intended for Lakshmi.”¹

5. Gold quarter-pagoda. Marsden, p. 737.

Obverse and reverse as No. 3.

6. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 28.

Obverse.—Kneeling figure of Garuda facing left.

Reverse.—As No. 3.

Achyutaraya, A.D. 1508-42—

1. Gold pagoda. Hultzsch, No. 29.

Obverse.—A double-headed eagle (Ganda bherunda) holding elephants in its beaks and claws.

Reverse.—SRI-PRA | TAPACHYUTA | RAYA in Nagari.

2. Gold half-pagoda.—Weight 26·4 grs. Hultzsch, No. 30; Bidie, 10a; Elliot, No. 99; *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 29.

Obverse and reverse.—As No. 1.

3. Gold half-pagoda.—Weight 24·2 grs. Hultzsch, No. 31; Elliot, 98.

Obverse.—A Ganda bherunda walking to left.

Reverse.—As No. 1.

Sadisivaraya, A.D. 1542-74 (virtually controlled by his minister Rama Raja)—

1. Gold pagoda.—Weight 52·6 grs. Hultzsch, No. 32; Elliot, No. 100.

Obverse.—Vishnu and Lakshmi seated.

Reverse.—SRI-PRATA | PA-SADASI | VARYA in Nagari.

2. Gold pagoda.—Weight 52·9 grs. Hultzsch, No. 32 [a]; Bidie, No. 13; Elliot, No. 114.

Obverse.—Siva with the trisul in his right hand and the antelope in his left; Parvati on Siva's left.

Reverse.—SRI | SADASI | VA.

“The obverse of this coin is the exact prototype of the ‘Ikkeri’ and ‘Bahaduri’ pagodas, and at one time I had doubts as to whether the Sadasiva, whose name is on the reverse, was not the Nayak of that name who founded the Ikkeri-house in the Shimoga district of Mysore,

¹ Dr. Hultzsch.

and established a mint there which was afterwards captured and worked by Hyder.”¹

3. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 4. As Elliot's gold pagoda No. 100.
Obverse.—God and goddess seated.
Reverse.—[SRI-SADA]SIVARA | YARU in Nagari.
4. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 5.
Obverse.—A kneeling figure of Garuda facing left.
Reverse.—As No. 3.

The obverse corresponds to No. 6 of Krishnaraya.

3rd Dynasty or Usurping Line. Rama Raja, died A.D. 1565—

1. Gold pagoda.—Weight 52·6 grs. “The Gandikota pagoda.”
Obverse.—Vishnu standing under a canopy; four-armed and holding the usual symbols.
Reverse.—SRI RAM | RAJA RAM | RAM RAJA in corrupt Nagari.
2. Gold half-pagoda.—Weight 26 grs. *C.I.M.*, vol. i, Plate xxx, 31; Bidie, No. 16.
Obverse and reverse.—As No. 1. This coin has been often forged.

Tirumalaraya, A.D. 1565–71. The brother of Rama Raja—

1. Gold pagoda. Hultzsck, No. 33; Elliot, No. 182.
Obverse.—Lakshmana standing, Rama and Sita seated.
Reverse.—SRI-TI | RVMALARA | YULU in Nagari. “‘Rayulu’ is the Telugu honorific plural of ‘raya.’”²
2. Gold half-pagoda.—Weight 25·8 grs. Hultzsck, No. 34; Bidie, No. 14.
Obverse and reverse.—As No. 1.
3. Copper. *Ind. Ant.*, Nov., 1892, No. 6; *Madras Jr.*, New Series, vol. iv, Plate I, No. 11.
Obverse.—A boar facing right; above, a sword and the sun.
Reverse.—[SRI-TI] RUMALA | RAYA in Kanarese.

¹ Dr. Bidie, p. 45.

² Dr. Hultzsck, *Ind. Ant.*, xx (1891).

Venkata, A.D. 1587—

1. Gold pagoda.—Weight 51·2 grs. The “Venkatapati pagoda.” Hultzsch, No. 35 ; Bidie, No. 15 ; Elliot, No. 105.

Obverse.—Vishnu standing under an arch ; four-armed and holding the usual symbols.

Reverse.—SRI-VEKKA | TESVARA | YA NAMAH in Nagari = “Adoration to the blessed Venkatesvara.”

“Venkatesvara is the deity of Venkatadri or Tirumalai, the sacred hill of Tirupati in the North Arcot district. As Chandragiri, the last capital of the 3rd Vijayanagara dynasty, is situated near Tirupati, it is very probable that the coin belongs to one of these princes, or even specially to one of the Venkatas among them, who might have selected the legend, because it reminded him of his own name.”¹

“It seems likely, therefore, that the ‘Venkatapati pagoda’ was first coined at Chandragiri by the ex-*raja* of Vijayanagara, and latterly at Raidrug. One of the last Polygars of that place was named Venkatapati, and as the family were descended of a former commander-in-chief of Vijayanagar and were long vassals of that house, they would naturally, on setting up a mint, copy the coinage of the dynasty with which they had been so intimately connected.”²

2. Gold half-pagoda. A later imitation of No. 1, the legend having degenerated into a scrawl. It used to be manufactured for use as jewellery in Bangalore.

3. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 36.

Obverse.—Vishnu standing under an arch.

Reverse.—[VE] MKA- | TAPA | RAYA in Nagari.

4. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 37 ; Elliot, No. 177.

Obverse.—Vishnu standing ; on his right a fish.

Reverse.—VEKKA | TAPA in Kanarese.

“Venkatappa was the name of the sixth Nayaka of Ikkeri. As, however, this coin is frequently met with in the Madura bazar, and as the fish is the emblem of the Pandya country, I believe that it belongs to one of the Madura Nayakas, who issued it in the name of his nominal sovereign Venkata, the pageant king of Vijayanagara.”¹ Some of these

¹ Dr. Hultzsch, *Ind. Ant.*, xx (1891).

² Bidie, p. 46.

pagodas are oval ; and on the obverse of some specimens Vishnu stands under an arch or canopy, in others the arch is wanting.

5. Copper. Hultzsch, No. 39 ; Elliot, No. 89½.

Obverse.—A kneeling figure of Garuda facing left.

Reverse.—VEMKATA in Kanarese.

MAISUR.

After the destruction of the Vijayanagara empire in A.D. 1565 the Muhammadans did not advance to the south, and the result was that the numerous Polygars and other petty chiefs, being relieved of the yoke of empire, at once began to fight amongst themselves for supremacy. These subordinate states commenced to coin money and flooded the country with an endless variety of gold and copper coins ; hence the numerous specimens found in Southern India. Their coins became “ more and more degraded, till all resemblance to the type from which they professed to be derived was lost.” Maisur was the only state of importance which established itself permanently after the collapse of the Vijayanagara empire. That district had been governed by a viceroy located at Seringapatam, who levied tribute from thirty-three Wodeyars or “ lords ” for the King of Vijayanagara. Raja Wodeyar, chief of Maisur, assumed possession of the whole province on the death of the Viceroy, and declared his independence in 1578.

The Rajas of Maisur appear to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kongus and Cheras. Coins bearing this device are found in great variety in the province. The elephant, which in Southern India has always been considered as an emblem of royalty, is still found in his wild state in the forests of Coorg and Maisur, and is looked upon as an “ animal of prudence and foresight, and a remover of difficulties.” Even Tipu the usurper continued the use of the elephant on his copper coins, although the emblem of his empire was the tiger. His standards bore on them a central sun, consisting of alternate stripes of green and gold in a circle, surrounded by gold rays and stripes, known as “ tiger stripes.”

The coins of Maisur have been described in vol. v of this *Journal*.¹



¹ “ Coin Collecting in Mysore,” by Major R. P. Jackson, *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. v, pp. 287–340.

COINAGE OF THE POLYGARS AND OTHER MINOR CHIEFS.

1. *Balapur*, in Maisur, was in the jaghir of Sira in A.D. 1728; captured by Haidar of Maisur in 1761, by the Mahrattas in 1770, and retaken by Haidar in 1773.

Gold fanams struck by Abbas Kuli Khan (1728-61), Haidar (1761-70)?, in the name of Muhammad Shah of Delhi (1718-48), and of Alamgir II. (1753-61). Copper coins in the name of Muhammad Shah of Delhi.

Little Balapur, in Maisur, became nominally subject to Maisur about 1704; in possession of the former Polygar of Deonhully 1749-62; captured by Haidar in 1761 and by Lord Cornwallis in 1791, who restored it to the Polygar; afterwards captured by the Maisur troops.

Gold fanam with  (Muhammad) on obverse? and  (Bala) on reverse. See the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series IV, vol. 10, 1910, for the coinage of both places.

2. *Chandragiri and Raidrug*. The ex-raja of Vijayanagara resided at Chandragiri after the destruction of his empire in 1565. The Polygar of Raidrug was descended from a former commander-in-chief of Vijayanagara.

The Venkatapati pagoda, described under "Vijayanagara," was struck at both these places.

3. *Chituldrug*, in Maisur.—About twelve Nayakas ruled here from 1508-1779. Madakeri I. first assumed independence and died in 1602. It became tributary to the Nawabs of Sira in 1721; was captured by Haidar in 1779, when the inhabitants were carried off to Seringapatam.

1. Durgi pagoda and half-pagoda, said to have been struck by Kumara Barmappa Nayaka (1689-1721) in 1691; described under "Vijayanagara."
2. Molay Durgi pagoda and half-pagoda, said to have been struck by Madakeri V. (1754-79). As No. 1, but of very rude workmanship with merely the punch-mark on the reverse.
3. Gullukuntay pagoda and half-pagoda, said to have been forged by a goldsmith in Gullukuntay, near Chituldrug, in the reign of Madakeri IV. (1721-48) in 1727.¹

¹ Hawkes, *Coins of Mysore*, 1852.

4. Copper Durgi cash, Hawkes, No. 7.

Obverse.—Durga.

Reverse.—Crossed lines.

4. *Colar*, in Maisur, formed part of the province of Sira in 1664; it was presented to the father of Haidar of Maisur in 1721; captured by the British in 1768, and by the Mahrattas in 1770.

Gold fanam in the name of Muhammad Shah of Delhi.

Obverse.—محمد شاه Muhammad Shah.

Reverse.—ضرب قولار "struck at Colar."

5. *Cunghul and Madgiri* formed part of the dominions of the celebrated Kempe Gondas, who settled in Yellahunka in 1550 and afterwards held Bangalore. Madgiri was captured by the Maisur general in 1728, when both territories were annexed by the Maisur rajahs.

Gold fanam struck by Mummadi Kempe Ganda, the last chief, at Cunghul.

6. *Cudikonda* in Bellary district. The Polygars struck gold fanams as follows :—

1. The Subramanya (the son of Siva to whom the serpent was sacred) or snake. *J.A.S.B.*, 1886.

Obverse.—SRI in Nagari.

Reverse.—A crawling cobra in six varieties.

2. The Pudigi subramanya.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—Hood of cobra distended.

3. The Muruyada.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—A three-headed cobra.

4. *Obverse*.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—A five-headed cobra (rare).

7. *Culiandrug*, in Maisur; the Polygar is said by Hawkes to have struck a gold fanam.

Obverse.—The Sivaite bull.

Reverse.—SHAHOO in Nagari (Polygar's name?).

8. *Deonhully* between Bangalore and Nundidrug in Maisur. Hawkes mentions a gold fanam of this polygarship.

9. *Gandikata*, a hill fortress in the Kadapah district; held by Polygars as vassals of Vijayanagara, till captured by Muhammad of Gulkanda early in the seventeenth century; captured by the in 1791.

The pagoda and half-pagoda of Timmia Naidoo, the Polygar, are probably later copies of those described under Rama Raja of Vijayanagara. The inscriptions on these coins, which were in circulation in the ceded districts as late as 1839, are in debased Nagari. They were probably struck late in the sixteenth century.

10. *Gooty*, in Bellary district; held by the Shahnair family until dispossessed in 1758 by the Mahratta chief Murari Rao; captured by Haidar of Maisur in 1791.

1. Gold fanam struck in the name of Muhammad Shah of Delhi.
2. Fanam of Murari Rao.

11. *Gurramkunda*.—According to Hawkes gold pagodas and fanams of these types:—

1. Man on horseback.
2. Figure of Venketrowna?

No. 2 was probably a corrupted form of the Durgi pagoda with debased Nagari reverses.

12. *Ikkeri and Bednur*.—The Nayakas of these places reigned from 1559 to 1640 at Ikkeri, and from 1640 to 1763 at Bednur. The latter was captured by Haidar in 1763, when he obtained booty to the amount of twelve millions sterling. He changed the name to Haidarnagar, abbreviated into Nagar. It became the second city of his empire. He first struck coins here in his own name, adopting the obverse of the Ikkeri pagoda, but substituting his own initial on the reverse for the Nagari inscription. Gold coins of the Nayakas consist of—

1. The Ikkeri pagoda of Sadasiva Nayaka (1559-75), described under Sadisivaraya of Vijayanagara as there is some doubt as to which of these two princes struck this coin.
2. Hawkes notes a "Srivari" pagoda and fanam with Siva and Parvati on the obverse.

13. *Nundidrug*, a hill fortress in Maisur.—The Nundi fanam Hawkes and *J.R.A.S.*, 1886).

Ooscotta, once a division of the province of Siray
Gold fanam in the name of Muhammad Shah of Delhi

Al



COPPER COINS



INDO-DUTCH CHALLIS CURRENT IN COCHIN AND ON THE WESTERN

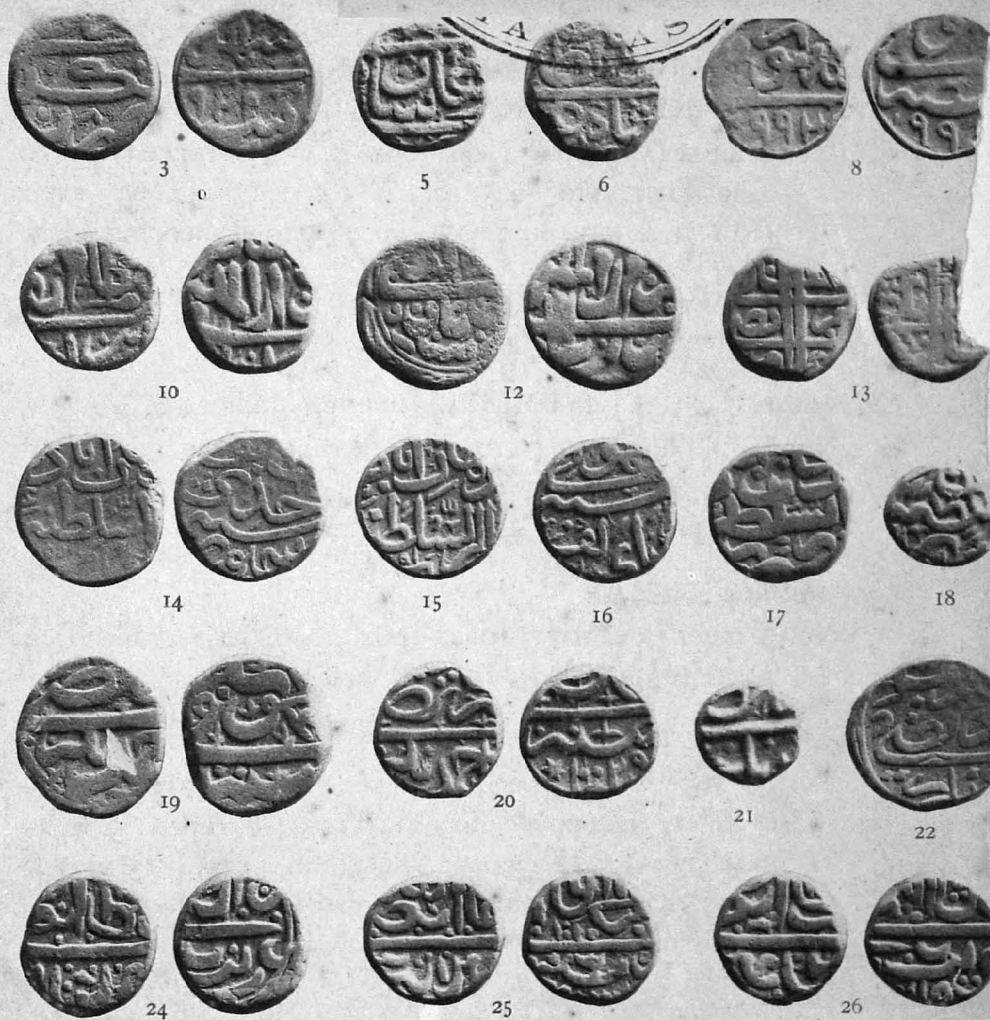


SOUTHERN INDIA COPPER COINS IN THE NAME OF A



COPPER COINS FOUND IN





COPPER COINS OF ALI ADIL SHAH [ALI I.] OF BIJAPUR.



COPPER COINS OF ABDULLAH QUTB SHAH OF GULKANDA.



15. *Sira*, 33 miles N.N.W. of Tumkur in Maisur, which is now a small place, but in 1664 it was the capital of a province, and even Maisur was tributary to it so late as 1724, was captured by Balajee Rao in 1757 and by Haidar in 1761. It surrendered subsequently to the Mahrattas and was held by them until 1773, when Tipu conquered it.


The Shirida or Sirphee fanam (Hawkes).

Obverse.—Vishnu.

Reverse.—Illegible characters.

16. *Puducottah*, between Tanjore and Madura, is governed by a chief called Tondiman, whose ancestor received his territory for services during the Karnatik wars of the eighteenth century. The following copper coins, first issued by the Tondiman, 1729–67, have been coined locally ever since. They are circulated during the Dusserah festival, when four of them are distributed, together with a dole of rice, to every poor person on each day of that festival. Their value is $\frac{1}{20}$ th of an anna, and their weight 20 grains:—

1. *Obverse*.—The figure of Brahadamba, namely, the family deity of the Tondiman.

Reverse.— = Vijaya = Victory. Tufnell's *Hints*, No. 23 and p. 20, Plate I.

2. As No. 1, but a more modern and improved specimen, Plate I.

It seems that the sitting posture was adopted on this coin to distinguish it from a similar coin in circulation in Madura, which had a standing posture. Tufnell, No. 24.

17. Copper coins struck in the Maisur province in the name of Alamgir II. of Delhi (1754–59).

The following five specimens are illustrated on PLATE II, Figs. 1–5:—¹

1. *Obverse*.—Elephant caparisoned standing to left.

Reverse.—عالم گیر سنہ “Alamgir year——.”—Weight 40 grs.

2. *Obverse*.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—عالم گیر ضرب سنہ [عالم] “Alamgir struck year——.”—Weight 40 grs.

3. A variant of No. 2.—Weight 40 grs.

¹ In the plate the name “Dehli” is an error for Delhi.

4. *Obverse*.—As No. 1, but elephant to right.

Reverse.—As No. 1.—Weight 25 grs.

5. *Obverse*.—عالم گیر "Alamgir."

Reverse.—بادشاه "Emperor."—Weight 20 grs.

Muhammadan interests began to come to the front in Maisur in the reign of Chikka Raja, 1734–66.

PLATE II, Figs. 1 to 12, are copper coins found in Maisur, some of which are the issues of the Polygars in that province after the downfall of the Vijayanagara empire.

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS.

These islands form a chain of coral atolls in the Indian Ocean extending 550 miles in length, and are inhabited by Muhammadans. The number of the islands is popularly estimated at 12,000, as appears by the ancient style of the sultan as "King of 12,000 islands and atolls." The sultan on his coinage, however, calls himself "Lord of land and sea." To prevent the frequent raids of the Moplah pirates of Malabar, the sultan placed himself under the protection of the government of Ceylon in 1645. The sultan was carried off by a force of 'Ali Raja of Kannanur in 1753, and as he never returned, the minister who had ruled in his absence became sultan in 1760.

The currency of these islands originally consisted of the larin or "fish-hook" money, made of bent silver wire¹; but this currency has been long replaced by coins of base metal bearing the same name. The Indian rupee is now current for larger payments, and cowries are still used to some extent. The following copper coins, illustrated on PLATE I, Figs. 1–2, weight 20 grains, were issued by Sultan Muhammad Muhayyiu-d-din (1835–82), and were obtained in Kannanur, between which place and the islands there is frequent intercourse:—

1. *Obverse*.—سلطان محمد مہو الدین "Sultan Muhammad Muhayyiu-d-din."

Reverse.—سلطان البر والبحر سنہ ۱۲۸۵ "The lord of land and sea A.H. 1285" (A.D. 1868).

2. As No. 1, but date A.H. 1296 (A.D. 1878) and variations in the position of the Arabic legend.

¹ Larins were manufactured there in 1602.

THE RAMTINKIS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Literature : J. Gibbs, *Jr. As. Soc. Bengal*, p. 76, 1883 ; *Jr. As. Soc. Bengal*, p. 207, 1884.

Sir W. Elliot, *Num. Orient.*, "Coins of Southern India, p. 99.

Gold medals known as Ramtinkis (or Rama-tankas) are occasionally found in Southern India, and occur in three varieties, viz. (1) the whole, or "Ramtinki Varaha," measuring about 2 inches in diameter and weighing 4 tolas or 720 grains ; (2) the half, or "Ramtinki Pratapa," measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and weighing 2 tolas or 360 grains ; and (3) the quarter, or "Ramtinki Dharana," measuring $1\frac{1}{6}$ inches in diameter and weighing 180 grains. The obverse of these medals is concave, due to the force of blows upon the gold plate held over the cup-shaped dies.

"The story on them all, illustrated to a greater or less degree, is that of Rama and Sita, on their reconciliation on her proving her innocence after being seized and carried to Lanka by Ravana, and is taken from the Ramayana. The rows of figures are composed of men and monkeys, the latter forming part of the army of Hanuman, by whose means Sita was rescued. In all the large specimens, Hanuman is represented standing or kneeling in the centre of the row below Rama and Sita, and holding up a flower to them ; in the smaller, he alone sits just below Rama and his consort. Sita in some is represented on Rama's lap, in the umbrella. The monkey in the same row with Rama and Sita is Sugriva, the king of that tribe to whom Hanuman was adviser. In some the figure of a bear appears, which is intended to represent Jambavat, the king of the bears, who with his army also aided Rama in his attack on Lanka."¹

¹ *Jr. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1884, p. 211.

As these cup-shaped medals bear neither date nor legible inscription the date of issue is unknown, but the natives assert that they are about 800 years old. Elliot assigns them to the reign of Tirumala of Vijayanagara, A.D. 1565-71, and thinks that their form may have been taken from the concave padma-tankas. Those medals of the paler gold are said to be of a more ancient date than the others.

There is no evidence to show that they were ever used as coins despite the correct proportion of their weights.

They were apparently struck for votive offerings or for purely religious purposes. They are highly venerated in Southern India, especially by Vaishnava Brahmans, but most families of respectability there have one or more, which are objects of household worship at the present day. The majority of Siva temples in Southern India have several Ramtinkis in their treasure house, which are made use of in the daily worship. It is customary among the followers of Siva when worshipping the idols in the temples "to bathe them daily in milk, curds, ghi (*i.e.*, clarified butter), sugar, honey, fruits, and then in water, after which they were bathed in gold, which is done by pouring over them handfuls of gold coins such as Ramtinkis, Huns, and other Hindu coins; these coins are kept specially for this use and are deemed to be sacred, and although as a favour they may be shown to Europeans, none can touch them but the priests."¹ The battered appearance of some of these Ramtinkis is the result of their having been poured over the heads of the idols for a large number of years. It requires a good deal of tact and patience on the part of the collector to persuade a Hindu to sell a Ramtinki. I was able to procure two quarter-Ramtinkis in the Mysore Province in 1892 at a cost of thirty rupees each. It is necessary, however, to exercise caution as the native goldsmiths have been known to make excellent imitations in Bangalore and Mysore, but it is quite probable that some of the modern imitations were struck at or for some of the famous places of pilgrimage in Southern India. As a rule, however, the modern imitations are of very inferior workmanship with no pretensions to age, but being of good

¹ *J.A.S.B.*, 1884, p. 211.

metal, would be readily accepted by the priests for the purposes mentioned above.

In connection with the daily gold-coin-bath of the Hindu idols, I venture to quote an extract from a letter relating how a brass casting of the old East India Company, which once probably ornamented some regimental big drum of former days, was the object of daily worship in the temple amongst the Hindu idols :—" I am sending you the armorial bearings of the old East India Company which I found in a temple dedicated to Bharata, where, along with several Hindu idols, it was worshipped, the men told me, for ever so many years as a Hindu deity. *It used to be bathed and anointed* with sandal wood every day with the rest of the Murats with all the customary formulæ of the daily Hindu ritual. The old Mahunt was quite pleased with his possession and refused at first to allow me to touch it, but I was able to convince him that the so-called deity was the escutcheon of the 'Sirkar Company.' He then gave it to me. It is an interesting relic of the exotic phase of Hindu worship. I think, therefore it is worthy of translation from the niche of Bharata's temple to a Museum."¹

THE MUHAMMADAN COINAGE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

The first attempt to extend the influence of the Empire of Delhi over Southern India was made in the reign of Jalalu-d-din Firoz II., A.D. 1290-95, when the command of the venture was entrusted to the Sultan's nephew 'Alau-d-din, who afterwards ascended the throne with the title of Muhammad Shah, A.D. 1295-1315. In A.D. 1293-4 he took the city of Deogir, afterwards called Daulatabad, where he obtained immense plunder. After his accession to the throne he placed Malik Naib Kafur, a Hindu renegade, in command of the Dakhan army, who penetrated to the extreme south of the peninsula, stripping every Hindu temple of its accumulation of gold and jewels. This general overthrew the kingdoms of Carnata and Telingana, and in A.D. 1311 carried away an enormous amount of plunder from

¹ *J.A.S.B.*, 1883, p. 79.

Madura; the gold alone is said to have amounted to 96,000 "maunds" (nearly three millions sterling), and this was the loot of only one of his four expeditions. Malik Naib Kafur's name is remembered in Madura to this day in association with irresistible fate and every form of sacrilege. During the reign of Ghiyāsu-d-din Tughlaq, A.D. 1320-24, Dakhan affairs were managed by his son Muhammad-ibn-Tughlaq, who afterwards became Sultan of Delhi, A.D. 1324-51. The partiality of the last-mentioned sultan for the Dakhan was shown by his transfer of the seat of his government from Delhi to Deogir in 1338, and by his compelling the people of Delhi to proceed to that place, a distance of 700 miles. The brutal violence with which this order was carried out has been related by a native historian. When permitted to return, the majority of the people perished on the route. The tyrant made a second attempt to establish his capital in Deogir, but was finally baffled.

The imperial sway over the south of India was, however, of brief duration. In 1334 Jalalu-d-din Ahsan Shah, the sultan's governor of Ma'bar, declared his independence, and established a line of Mussulman rulers at Madura, the capital of the Pandya kingdom, which lasted until 1377, when it was overthrown by the rising Hindu state of Vijayanagara.

The sultan's tyrannical actions also resulted in Ismail becoming king of the Dakhan, in 1347, with the title of Nasiru-d-din. The Delhi army was defeated by Zuffur Khan, and the royal troops were expelled from the Dakhan. On the resignation of Nasiru-d-din Ismail, Zuffur Khan became king under the title of 'Alau-d-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman, the founder of the Bahmani dynasty, which lasted to nearly 1525. On the withdrawal of the power of Delhi from the south of the Narbada, some of the Hindu kingdoms reverted to their former masters. On the dissolution of the Bahmani empire its dominions were distributed into the five Muhammadan states of Gulkanda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Bidar, and Berar. In 1565 these states formed a league against the remaining Hindu prince of Vijayanagara and destroyed that monarchy. In 1630 the greater portion of the Dakhan had been absorbed by the kingdoms of Gulkanda, Ahmadnagar, and

Bijapur. All these states were reduced in the reign of Aurangzeb, and the Dakhan was again incorporated into the empire of Delhi. In the subsequent reigns, when the great empire of Aurangzeb fell into decay, the Nizam declared his independence, and the Mahrattas established a powerful monarchy. The remaining portions of Southern India were held by chieftains acknowledging the supremacy of one or other of these two powers. Maisur became the prize of the Muhammadan usurper Haidar Ali. During the contest for power which ensued about the middle of the eighteenth century between the native chiefs, the French and English took opposite sides. The British triumphed and Maisur formed one of our earliest conquests in the Dakhan.

The Muhammadan coins struck in Southern India consist of those issued by the following dynasties :—

I.—*Pathan Sultans of Delhi.*

a. 'Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah II., A.H. 695–715 = A.D. 1295–1315.

This sultan struck gold coins in A.H. 714 and 715, and silver coins in A.H. 714 at the “Fort of Deogir,” which are the earliest specimens of the Muhammadan coinage bearing the name of a mint town in Southern India. On these coins he calls himself “the second Alexander,” being probably elated with his successes in the Dakhan. His copper coins are still found in large numbers in the vicinity of Deogir (Daulatabad), and were probably struck there, but they do not bear the name of that mint.

b. Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlaq I., A.H. 720–725 = A.D. 1320–1325.

This sultan struck silver coins at the Fort of Deogir in A.H. 721, 722 and 726?

c. Muhammad III. ibn Tughlaq, A.H. 725–752 = A.D. 1324–1351.

This sultan struck gold coins in A.H. 726 at “Daulatabad town” in memory of his father, and in A.H. 727 and 728 at “the metropolis (lit. arch) of the tribes of Islam, the seat of the Presence, Deogir.” At his tanksal or mint, which was close

to the ancient reservoir of the city, situated about two miles south-west of Rozah, he struck the greater portion of his well-known forced currency in A.H. 730–732, consisting of tankahs, nisfes, lawful dirhams,¹ and tankahs of fifty kanis composed of brass. The mint town of Daulatabad is described on these coins either as the “seat of royalty” or as “at the seat of the Presence.” Finding his fictitious currency a failure, he reverted to the old currency and redeemed the brass tokens in A.H. 732 (A.D. 1331). Specimens of his forced currency at the present time are often turned up by the plough in the vicinity of Daulatabad. In A.H. 744 he struck nisfes in billon at Daulatabad, which bore the name of Al Mustakfi b’illah, the third Abbasid Khalifa of Egypt, instead of his own, thinking perhaps that his sovereignty needed external confirmation.

It may be noted that all the Dakhan coins of the Pathan Sultans of Delhi were struck at the same place, viz., Deogir (or Daulatabad).

II.—*The Sultans of Madura, commonly called the Kings of Ma’bar.*

Although Madura had been captured in A.D. 1311 by the troops of ‘Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah II. of Delhi, a special coinage for the Province of Ma’bar, which consisted not only of the Pandya country, but of the whole of the Coromandel coast, Nellore, Kulbarga, and the Malabar coast from Cape Comorin to Quilon, was not fabricated until the reign of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq. The coins of this sovereign are of southern manufacture and are not found in the bazars of Northern India.

a. Impure silver; copper; dates A.H. 730, 733 and 734.

Obverse.—الوائق بنصر الله “He who puts his trust in the help of God. 730.”

Reverse.—محمد بن تغلق شاه “Muhammad ibn Tughlaq Shah.”

b. Copper; mixed metal.

Obverse.—الامام اعادل “The just Imam.”

Reverse.—As a.

c. Copper.

Obverse—السلطان } "The just Sultan."
Reverse.—العاذل }

1. Jalalu-d-din Ahsan Shah, A.H. 735-740 = A.D. 1334-1339, the governor of Ma'bar, who threw off his allegiance to the throne of Delhi. Silver, impure silver, and copper coins dated A.H. 737 and 738.
2. Alau-d-din Udaui Shah, A.H. 740 = A.D. 1339. Mixed metal, A.H. 740. Copper.
3. Qutbu-d-din Firoz Shah, A.H. 740. Copper, A.H. 740.
4. Ghiyathu-d-din Muhammad Damaghan Shah, A.H. 741 = A.D. 1340. Silver and billon, A.H. 741, copper; copper and brass.
5. Nasiru-d-din Mahmud Ghazi Damaghan Shah, A.H. 745 = A.D. 1344. Impure silver; copper, and mixed metal, A.H. 745.
6. 'Adil Shah, A.H. 757 = A.D. 1356. Mixed metal, A.H. 757, and copper.
7. Fakhru-d-din Mubarak Shah, A.H. 761-770. Copper, A.H. 761, 763, 765, 767, 768, 769, 770.
8. Alau-d-din Sikandar Shah, A.H. 774-779 = A.D. 1372-1377. Copper, A.H. 774, 779.

The Sultans of Madura were defeated by the troops of the Vijayanagara empire in A.D. 1371, but they continued to strike coins for some years afterwards.

See Professor Hultzsch's "Coinage of the Sultans of Madura," *J.R.A.S.*, 1909, p. 667; Mr. Rodgers' "Coins of the Musalman Kings of Ma'bar," *J.A.S.B.*, 1895, p. 49; Captain Tufnell's *Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India*, pp. 30-33.

III.—*Bahmani Kings of the Dakhan.*¹

		A.H.	A.D.
	Nasiru-d-din Ismail	748 ^o	1347
1	Alau-d-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman	748	1347
2	Muhammad Shah Bahman Ghazi (Muhammad I.) ...	759 ²	1358
3	Mujahid Shah ibn Muhammad Shah	780	1378
4	Daud Shah (reigned 35 days)	780	1378
5	Muhammad Shah ibn Mahmud ibn Alau-d-din Hasan (Muhammad II.)	780	1378
6	Ghiyasu-d-din ibn Muhammad Shah (reigned 6 weeks)	799	1397
7	Shamsu-d-din	799	1397
8	Firoz Shah Bahmani	800	1397
9	Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani (Ahmad I.)	825	1422
10	Alau-d-din Ahmad Shah (Ahmad II.)	838	1435
11	Alau-d-din Humayun Shah	862	1457
12	Nizam Shah ibn Humayun Shah	865	1461
13	Shamsu-d-din Muhammad Shah ibn Humayun Shah (Muhammad III.)	867	1463
14	Mahmud Shah ibn Muhammad Shah	887	1482
15	Ahmad Shah ibn Mahmud Shah (Ahmad III.) ...	924	1518
16	Alau-d-din ibn Mahmud Shah	927	1520
17	Wali-ullah Shah ibn Mahmud Shah... ..	929	1522
18	Kalim-ullah Shah ibn Mahmud Shah	932	1525

The founder selected Kulbarga as his capital, which was renamed Ahsanabad. In A.D. 1435 the seat of government was transferred to Bidar (the Muhammadabad of the coins). The kingdom when first formed consisted of the upper basins of the Godaveri and Krishna Rivers, *i.e.*, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency south of Surat, and most of the Nizam's dominions. At one period of the Bahmani dynasty its dominion extended beyond the bounds given above.

¹ This dynasty received its name from the supposed Brahman descent of its founder.

Copper coins of all the kings mentioned in the list are still to be obtained in the Dakhan, with the exception of Nos. 15 and 16, whose coins have not yet been identified.

Copper coins of the following kings and dates have been noted :— Nos. **8**, A.H. 825 ; **9**, A.H. 825–828, 830, 833, 834, 836–838 ; **10**, A.H. 838–848, 850–856, 859, 860 ; **11**, 863–866 ; **12**, 866, 867 ; **13**, A.H. 868–880, 882, 884, 886 ; **14**, A.H. 887–890, 894, 902 ; **18**, A.H. 935, 942.

Gold coins of the following kings and dates have been identified :— Nos. **2**, A.H. 775 ; **3**, A.H. 777 ; **8**, A.H. 800 ; **10**, A.H. 855 and 860 ; **11**, **13**, A.H. 873, 877, and 878 ; **14**, A.H. 898.

Silver coins of the following kings and dates have been identified :— Nos. **1**, A.H. 757 and 758 ; **2**, A.H. 760, 761, 771, 774, 775, 776, and 777 ; **3**, A.H. 778 and 779 ; **5**, A.H. 791, 793–799 ; **7**, A.H. 799 ; **8**, A.H. 800, 803–807, 810–825 ; **9**, A.H. 826 and 829 ; **10**, A.H. 844, 847, 850, 857–859, and 861 ; **11**, A.H. 863 and 864 ; **13**, A.H. 877–880 ; **14**, A.H. 887 and 899.

The great rarity of the gold and silver coins of the early kings is due to the Hindu bankers who, at the instance of the rajahs of Bijanagar and Telingana, melted down all the coins which fell into their hands in order that those of the Hindu princes might alone be current in the Dakhan.

See Mr. Gibbs' "Gold and Silver Coins of the Bahmani Dynasty," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1881.

See Dr. Codrington's "Coins of the Bahmani Dynasty," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, pp. 259–73.

See *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. v, 1895, pp. 280–2.

See R. Burns' "The Bahmani Kings," *J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 49 of 1907.

See Thanawala, "Some Rare Silver and Copper Coins of the Bahmani Kings," *J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 62 of 1909.

See *C.B.M.*, vol. ii, 1885, and *C.I.M.*, vol. ii, 1907, pp. 196–205.

IV.—The Amir Barid Dynasty of Bidar.

		A.H.	A.D.
1	Kasim Barid	898	1492
2	Amir Barid	910	1504
3	Ala Barid Shah (first assumed royalty)	956	1549
4	Ibrahim Barid Shah	970	1562
5	Kasim Barid Shah	977	1569
6	Mirza Ali Barid Shah	980	1572
7	Amir Barid Shah II.	1018	1609

The founder was a Turk, who had been sold as a slave to the Bahmani king Muhammad III., in whose service he distinguished himself by reducing the rebel Mahrattas of Paitan and Chakan. The last king was divested of almost all his territories during the war with Burhan Shah of Ahmadnagar.

V.—The 'Adil Shahi Dynasty of Bijapur.

		A.H.	A.D.
1	Abdul Muzaffar Yusaf 'Adil Shah	895	1489
2	Ismail 'Adil Shah	916	1510
3	Mallu 'Adil Shah (seven months)	941	1534
4	Ibrahim 'Adil Shah I.... ..	941	1535
5	Ali 'Adil Shah (Ali I.)	965	1557
6	Ibrahim 'Adil Shah II.	988	1580
7	Muhammad 'Adil Shah	1037	1627
8	Ali 'Adil Shah (Ali II.)	1067	1656
9	Sultan Sikandar	1083	1672
	to	1097	1686

The founder was the son of an emperor of Rum (Asia Minor), who was sold as a slave when travelling in India to the minister of the Bahmani king Muhammad III. In A.D. 1467 he was appointed

Commander-in-Chief of the Bahmani Army, and declared his independence in A.D. 1489. He ruled over the country extending on the east from the confluence of the Bhima and the Krishna to the sea coast, and on the west from Goa to Bombay. This dynasty was extinguished in A.D. 1686, when Aurangzeb captured Bijapur and took the last prince prisoner.

It is thought that Yusaf 'Adil Shah, finding the Lingayat pagoda (No. 1, p. 312) in circulation in part of his territory, continued the issue, with the addition of the Persian letters *ain* [ع] or *sin* [س] impressed on the heart-shaped symbol, until he could establish an orthodox Moslem type of his own.

Copper coins have been identified of the last five princes by Dr. G. P. Taylor (*J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 108 of 1912), who reads their inscriptions as follows:—

Ali I.—Weight 52–186 grs. (round), 58 grs. (square).

1. *Obverse.*—علي ابن ابي طالب “Ali son of Abi (= Abu) Talib”
(Ali being the fourth khalifa).

Reverse.—اسد الله الغالب “The lion of God the overcoming.”
Plate III, Fig. 1.

Fig. 1a is the same as Fig. 1, but cut into the shape of a Haidarabad dub for circulation in the Nizam's dominions.

Ibrahim II.—Weight 60–183 grs. (round).

2. *Obverse.*—ابراهيم بلا ادلى “Ibrahim without a second (the unique)?”

Reverse.—غلام علي مرتضى “Slave of Ali the chosen.”

Some of Dr. Taylor's coins are dated A.H. 1022.

Muhammad.—Weight 56–267 grs.

3. *Obverse and reverse form this couplet—*

جهان زاین دو محمد گرفت زینت و جاه
یکی محمد مرشد دوم محمد شاه

“The world from these two Muhammads received beauty and dignity;
The first is Muhammad the Apostle, the second Muhammad Shah.”

Ali II.—Weight 58–179 grs.

4. *Obverse.*—علي عادل شاه سنه . . . “Ali 'Adil Shah year 1068?”

Reverse.—غلام حیدر صفدر “Slave of Haidar the rank breaker.”

Sikandar.—Weight 58–178 grs. Other date A.H. 1087.

5. *Obverse*.—سلطان سکند قادري سنه ۱۰۸۶ “Year 1086 Sultan Sikandar the powerful.”

Reverse.—خسرو گیتی ستان “Khusrau, the conqueror of the world.”

Gold coins of Muhammad of the same type as his copper coins have been described by Dr. Taylor (*J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 108 of 1912), who thinks that this king was the first of the 'Adil Shahi rulers to issue gold coins.

No silver coins of a type similar to the copper have yet been discovered. The *larin* or “fish-hook” form of money was in circulation in the seventeenth century along the western coast of India. These pieces of silver, doubled in the centre, were fabricated by Ali II., and bear the dates A.H. 1071 and 1077. Dr. Taylor (*J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 91 of 1910) reads the inscription on the two prongs as follows:—

سلطان علي عادل شاه “Sultan Ali 'Adil Shah.”

ضرب لاري دانگي سنه ... “Struck the *lārī* coin year . . .”

On one of Dr. Taylor's *larins* the title ابوالمظفر شاه, Abu'l Muzaffar Shah (father of the victor), borne by Ali I., appears. The *larins* weigh from 71 to 78 grains.

VI.—The Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmadnagar.

					A.H.	A.D.
1	Ahmad Nizam Shah ...	...	...	...	896	1490
2	Burhan Nizam Shah I.	...	...	...	914	1508
3	Husain Nizam Shah ...	...	...	...	961	1553
4	Murtaza Nizam Shah I.	...	...	...	973	1565
5	Miran Husain Nizam Shah	...	...	...	997	1588
6	Ismail Nizam Shah ...	...	...	...	998	1589
7	Burhan Nizam Shah II.	...	...	...	999	1590
8	Ibrahim Nizam Shah ...	...	...	...	1003	1594
9	Ahmad ibn Shah Tahir	...	...	...	1003	1594
10	Bahadur Nizam Shah...	...	...	...	1004	1595
11	Murtaza Nizam Shah II. (son of Shah Ali)	...	...	...	1007	1598
12	Mailik Ambar ...	...	...	...	1016	1607
				to	1047	1637

The founder was the son of a Brahmin of Vijayanagara, who had been captured in his infancy by the army of the Bahman king Ahmad I., and brought up as a Muhammadan. His father, having been assassinated when prime minister in A.D. 1486, Ahmad began to assert his independence. He founded Ahmadnagar in 1494, which became the capital. The territories of Ahmadnagar were incorporated into the Mughal Empire in 1637.

Copper coinage of the Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar. Of the following coins Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 are illustrated under those figures on PLATE III.

Ahmad, A.H. 896-914, but doubtful as قلی suggests the Qutb dynasty.

Obverse.—

Reverse.—

1. احمد | شاه | قلی . . . | ضرا دارالسلطنه | ب | ۹۱۲ [?]

Burhan I., A.H. 914-961, but doubtful.

2.	صرب احمد نگر مرتضیٰ	شهور فی | سنه | ۹۲۹ [?]	
3.	مرتضیٰ | احمد | صرب	شهور فی | سنه | ۹۲۵	Weight 250 grs.
4.	نگر صرب	شهور فی | سنه | ۹۲۹	
5.	. . . | برهان ساه | . . .	دارالملک | احمد . . . [?]	Weight 110 grs.
6.	برهان نظام | شاه عا	شهور فی | دولت آباد	Weight 220 grs.

Murtaza I., A.H. 973-997, but Nos. 10-13 (*a*) may be Murtaza II., A.H. 1007-1016. No. 13 may be an 'Adil Shah coin of a new type.

7.	صرب | مرتضیٰ | نگر	شهور فی | سنه | ۹۹۲	Weight 244 grs.
8.	شهور فی | سنه | ۹۹۲	شهور فی | سنه | ۹۹۹	Weight 165 grs.
9.	نگر | مرتضیٰ | ۹۸۷	دارالملک | صرب	
10.	نظام | مرتضیٰ | بر . . .	. . . دارالملک	Weight 160 grs.
11.	صرب | مرتضیٰ | بر نگر	دارالملک نظام	
12.	مرتضیٰ | عان | صرب	برم دارالملک بن ا	Weight 220 grs.
13.	مرتضیٰ | نظام | ساه	. . . غلام علی	Weight 165 grs.
13(<i>a</i>)	مرتضیٰ | نظام | شاه بن شاه علی	دارالملک | صرب | نگر	Weight 234 grs.

Burhan II., A.H. 999-1003.

14 and 15. *Obverse*.—برهان آباد دارالسلطنه ضرب ۱۰۰۱ “struck at the seat of the Sultanat Burhanabad, 1001.”

Reverse.—الف و احدی فی شهر “In the months of the year one thousand and one.”

These coins have been attributed to the Mughal emperor Akbar, but as Burhanabad is also the name of Shahr-i-nau near Ahmadnagar, and as specimens are found in large numbers in the Dakhan, they may be assigned to this dynasty. They are found in three sizes weighing 230, 145, and 110 grains.

16. *Obverse*.—As No. 14. *Reverse*.—شهر فی سنه الف و احدی Weight 110 grs.

17. As No. 15, but of a bolder type. Weight 230 grs.

18. As No. 17, but weight 70 grs.

Bahadur, A.H. 1004-1007, or *Murtaza II.*

19. *Obverse*.—زگر احمد نگر *Reverse*.—... شهر فی سنه ... Weight 220 grs.

20. *Obverse*.—As No. 19. *Reverse*.—... شهر فی سنه ۱۰۰۲ Weight 150 grs.
Also 1007.

21. *Obverse*.—As No. 19. *Reverse*.—As No. 19. Weight 40 grs.

Nizam Shah's name not read.

22. *Obverse*.—شاه نگر *Reverse*.—... شهر فی سنه ... Weight 245 grs.

23. *Obverse*.—As No. 22. Weight 150 grs.

24-26. *Obverse*.—... مرتضی نظام ... *Reverse*.— ? Weight 160 grs.

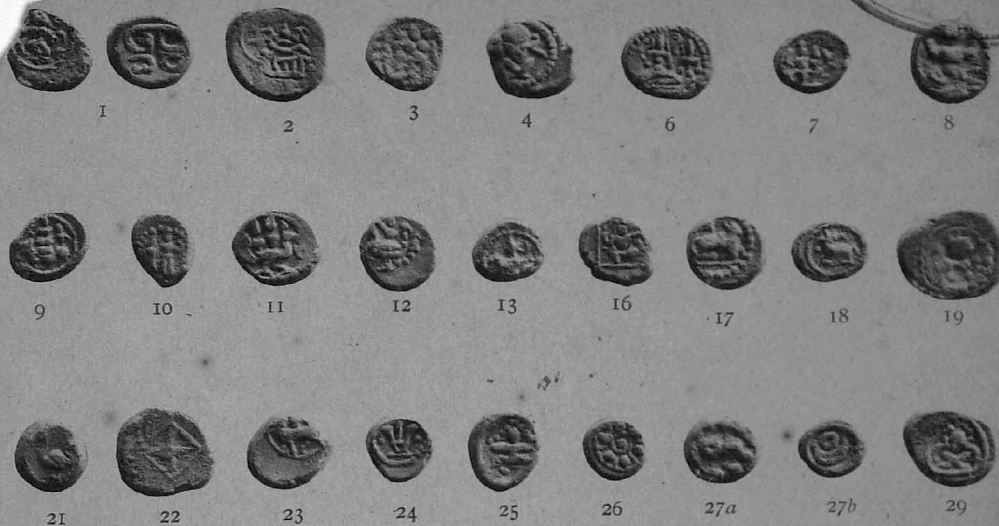
The coins of this dynasty were first brought to notice by Mr. F. Jamasjee, *J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 48 of 1907, but more coins are required before the legends can be read correctly.

Copper coins bearing the name Ibrahim, ابراهیم, are common in the Dakhan, but as the remainder of the legend is illegible it is impossible to assign them to this or the Qutb Shahi dynasty.

VII.—The Qutb Shahi Dynasty of Golkanda.

		A.H.	A.D.
1	Sultan Kuli Qutb Khan	918	1512
2	Jamshid Kuli Qutb Khan	950	1543
3	Ibrahim Qutb Shah	957	1550
4	Muhammad Kuli Qutb Shah (founded Haidarabad 1589)	989	1581
5	Abdullah Qutb Shah	1036	1626
6	Abu Hasan	1083	1672
	to	1098	1686

SRI VIRA COINS OF THE NAYAKAS OF MADURAI



COPPER SRI VIRA COINS OF THE NAYAKAS OF TINNEVELLY.



COPPER COINS OF THE NAYAKAS OF TANJORE.



COINS OF PUDUCOTTAH.

COPPER COINS OF THE



The founder was a Turkuman chief who had come to seek his fortune in the Dakhan towards the close of the reign of the Bahmani king Muhammad III. He was soon ennobled and made governor of Telingana. He declared his independence in A.D. 1512, and assumed the title of King of Gulkanda, the name of the village where he built his capital. The seat of government was removed to Haidarabad in A.D. 1589. The territories of Gulkanda were incorporated into the Mughal Empire in A.D. 1686.

The only coins which have, as yet, been attributed to this dynasty are the common copper coins of Abdullah Qutb Shah, although his name does not appear on them, which are described but not figured in *J.A.S.B., Num. Supp.* No. 64 of 1909. Ferishta states that the King of Gulkanda struck gold coins but none have yet come to light.

5. Abdullah Qutb Shah.—Weight 108–164 grs. PLATE III, Figs. 1–3.

Obverse.—دارالسلطنه | ضرب حیدرآباد “Struck at the seat of the Sultanat Haidarabad.”

Reverse.—والسعادة | ختم | بالخير | ١٠٦٨ سنة “It has come to an end well and auspiciously, year 1068.”

The pathetic legend on the reverse is said to be a prediction of the speedy downfall of his kingdom.

Copper coins of the same type, weighing 98 and 157 grs., bear the date 1095, from which it would appear that the same coins were issued by Abdullah Qutb Shah's successor.

The same legend is arranged differently on some of the coins.

VIII.—The Imad Shahi Dynasty of Birar.

					A.H.	A.D.
1	Fathullah 'Imad Shah Bahmani	...	...	...	889	1484
2	Alau-d-din 'Imad Shah	...	...	...	910	1504
3	Darya 'Imad Shah	...	...	...	935	1528
4	Burhan 'Imad Shah	...	...	...	968	1560
5	Tufail Khan	...	...	...	976	1568
				to	982	1574

The founder was originally a Hindu boy of Vijayanagara, who had been captured by the Muhammadans. He was enrolled in the body-guard of the governor of Birar, and afterwards repaired to the camp of the Bahmani king Muhammad III., who ennobled him. He declared his independence in A.D. 1484, and made Elichpur his capital. In A.D. 1568 Tufail Khan usurped the throne when acting as regent for Burhan 'Imad Shah, but in A.D. 1574 he was captured and slain by Murtaza Shah of Ahmadnagar, who annexed the Birar territories. Birar was incorporated into the Mughal Empire in A.D. 1637, when Ahmadnagar was annexed.

IX.—*The South Indian Mints of the following Mughal Emperors of India.*

						A.H.	A.D.
3	Akbar (Elichpur only)	...	...	...	...	963	1556
4	Jahangir	...	...	...	...	1014	1605
5	Shah Jahan I.	...	...	...	...	1037	1628
6	Aurangzeb, Alamgir I.	...	...	...	...	1068	1658
6a	A'zam Shah	...	...	...	...	1118-9	1707
6b	Kam Bakhsh	...	...	...	...	1119	1707-8
7	Shah Alam I. Bahadur Shah...	...	...	...	...	1119	1707
8	Jahandar Shah...	...	...	...	...	1124	1712
9	Farrukh-Siyar	...	...	...	...	1124	1713
11	Shah Jahan II. Rafi'u-d-daula	...	...	...	...	1131	1719
12	Muhammad Shah	...	...	...	...	1131	1719
13	Ahmad Shah	...	...	...	...	1161	1748
14	Alamgir II.	...	...	...	...	1167	1754
15	Shah Alam II.	...	...	...	...	1173	1759

Adoni in the Bellary District, called Imtiyazgarh [امتیازگڑھ]

Nos. 6,¹ rupee ; 7, rupee ; 9, commenced the gold coinage on

¹ The numbers refer to the emperor on the list ; R Y = Regnal year ; the A.H. date on the coins is given in brackets.

the pattern of the South Indian hun or pagoda ; **12**, gold pagoda (R.Y. 3) ; **13**, rupee ; **14**, rupee (A.H. 1170), pagoda (R.Y. 21), half-pagoda.

Ahmadnagar [احمدنگر]

No. **4**, muhr and rupee (early but after 6th R.Y.), rupee (A.H. 1036) ; **5**, rupee (A.H. 1041, 1061) ; **6**, muhr (A.H. 1097), rupee (R.Y. 1, A.H. 1096-8, 1108, 1115, 1118), nisar (A.H. 1118) ; **6a**, rupee ; **7**, rupee (A.H. 1122) ; copper ; **9**, copper (R.Y. 5) ; **15**, copper (A.H. 1119).

Ahsanabad or Kulbarga [کلبர்கه—احساناباد]

No. **6**, muhr (A.H. 1105, 1115, Ahsanabad mint), rupee (A.H. 1098, 1104, Kulbarga mint), rupee (Ahsanabad mint), copper ; **6b**, rupee (both mints) ; **7**, rupee (Ahsanabad) ; **8**, muhr (A.H. 1124).

Alamgirpur, supposed to be Quamarnagar, near Karnul in the Dakhan.

No. **9**, rupee (R.Y. 2) ; **12**, rupee (R.Y. 30).

Arkat [ارکات]

No. **9**, rupee (A.H. 1129, 1130) ; **12**, rupee (A.H. 113x, 114x, 1158) ; **14**, rupee (R.Y. 4, 6).

Aurangabad became the headquarters of the Mughal Dakhan government on the capture of Daulatabad in A.D. 1632. From A.H. 1100 the town is called on the coins Khujista-bunyad = of auspicious foundation [خجستا بنياد]

No. **6**, muhr (A.H. 1070, 1093), rupee (A.H. 1072, 3, 4, and 6, 1093, 1094, 1098, 1106, 1112, 1113, 1115-6) ; **6a**, muhr, rupee (A.H. 1119) ; **7**, rupee (A.H. 1122) ; **9**, muhr (A.H. 1129), rupee (A.H. 1125) ; **11**, rupee (A.H. 1131) ; **12**, muhr (Aurangabad), muhr (A.H. 115x R.Y. 8? Khujista-bunyad), rupee ; **13**, rupee ; **14**, rupee ; **15**, rupee (A.H. 1187).

Bijapur, after its capture by the Mughals, was given the epithet of Daru-z-zafar = "the abode of victory" [دارالظفر]

No. 6, muhr (A.H. 1104, 1106, 116x, R.Y. 49), rupee (R.Y. 30, A.H. 1101, 1103-6, 1108, 1110, 1115-6); 6b, rupee (R.Y. 1, 2, A.H. 1120); 7, rupee; 9, muhr, copper falus.

Chicacole (Shrikakolam) or Sikakul [سیکاگل] in Ganjam.

No. 9, muhr; 13, rupee (R.Y. 2).

Chinapatan [چیناپتن] the Mughal name for Madras.

No. 6, gold nisar (A.H. 1103, 1111), rupee (A.H. 1103, R.Y. 40-2, 49, 51); 7, rupee (A.H. 1120, R.Y. 3); 9, rupee (A.H. 1126-1130); 12, rupee (R.Y. 8).

Daulatabad [دولت آباد]

No. 5, muhr (A.H. 1052, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068), rupee (A.H. 1037, 1057-8, 1061, 1067-8), half-rupee.

Elichpur [ایلیچور]

No. 3, rupee; 4, rupee; 6, rupée (A.H. 1117); 7, rupee (A.H. 1123), copper falus (A.H. 1120); 8, rupee; 9, rupee (A.H. 1125); 12, copper falus (A.H. 1135); 13, copper falus; 14, copper falus; 15, copper falus. No gold coins of this mint.

Firozgarh [فیروز گڑھ]. Town not identified.

No. 7, muhr (A.H. 1122), rupee (A.H. 1123).

Gulkanda [گلکندہ] seven miles from Haidarabad.

No. 5, rupee and half-rupee; 6, rupee (A.H. 1069, 1071, 1076, R.Y. 1, 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17-19, 23-27, 29, 31). A few gold mohurs were struck here, but no copper coins. The Mughal mint was transferred to Haidarabad in the 32nd year of Aurangzeb (A.H. 1100).

Haidarabad [حیدرآباد] is called Daru-l-jihad [دارالجهاد] = "the abode of religious warfare" on the coins of Aurangzeb and Kam

Bakhsh, and Farkhunda-bunyad [فرخنده بنیاد = "of auspicious foundation"] on those of Shah Alam I. and Muhammad Shah.

No. 6, muhr, rupee (A.H. 1099, 1100, 1107, 1112, 1114), copper falus (A.H. 1107, 1108); 6b, muhr (A.H. 1120); 7, rupee (A.H. 1122), copper falus; 12, muhr and rupee.

Jalnapur [جالنہ پور] is the same place as Jalna, 39 miles east of Aurungabad.

No. 4, rupee (A.H. 1015).

Karimabad [کریم آباد] has not been identified.

No. 6, rupee (R.Y. 3); 7, rupee (A.H. 1122, R.Y. 4).

Kadapa, Cuddapah, or Kurpa [the old name, کریا]

No. 6, rupee (R.Y. 37).

Mailapur [میلاپور] is the name of a part of the city of Madras.

No. 6, copper falus (A.H. 111x).

Masulipatam or Machhlipatan [مچھلیپٹن = "the city of fish"] on the Coromandel coast.

No. 6 and continued by his successors until A.H. 1197, copper falus (A.H. 1110-1122, 1131, 1134, 1170, 1173, 1179, 1197), copper half falus (A.H. 1115, 1118). The R.Y. does not always agree with the A.H.

Sa'dnagar [سعدنگر] or Akloj, 55 miles north-west of Sholapur.

No. 9, rupee (R.Y. 5).

Sholapur [شولاپور]

No. 6, muhr, rupee (A.H. 1081, 1096), copper falus (R.Y. 5), copper half falus; 7, muhr and rupee, copper falus and half falus (R.Y. 5); 9, copper falus.

Toragal [تورگل] is situated about 36 miles south of Galgali in the Bijapur district.

No. 7, muhr (R.Y. 4), rupee (R.Y. 4).

Zafarabad [ظفرآباد] may be Bidar. The same name was given by Tipu, Sultan of Maisur, to Gurrumcondah.

No. 5, rupee (A.H. 1069); 6, rupee (A.H. 1070, 1074, 1079);
7, rupee (A.H. 1119).

Zafarnagar [ظفرنگر] a town south of Ahmadnagar.

No. 4, rupee; 5, rupee (3rd and 5th Ilahi year, A.H. 1043);
6, rupee.

X.—*Nizams of the Dakhan.*

		A.H.	A.D.
1	Mir Kamru-d-din Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf-jah... ..	1124	1712
2	Mir Ahmad Khan Nasir Jang (son of No. 1) ...	1161	1748
3	Hidayat Muhayyin-d-din Khan Muzaffar Jang (grandson of No. 1)	1164	1750
4	Salabat Jang (third son of No. 3)	1164	1751
5	Nizam Ali Asaf-jah-i-sani (third son of No. 1) ...	1176	1763
6	Sikandar-jah (second son of No. 5)	1218	1803
7	Talmait Ali Khan Bahadur Nasiru-d-daula (eldest son of No. 6)... ..	1244	1829
8	Afzalu d'daula	1273	1857
9	Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang Nizam-ud-daula	1286	1869

The founder was a distinguished soldier of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who was appointed Nizam-ul-Mulk (= Regulator of the State) and Subahdar of the Dakhan in A.D. 1713, but he eventually threw off the control of the Delhi court, and established the independent kingdom about A.D. 1723, now governed by his descendants.

The copper coins of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Nizams, struck in the name of the Emperor of Delhi at the Aurungabad mint, bear their initials, viz., س (S), ن (N), and ا (A) respectively.

For the coinage of the Nizams see p. 270 *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. v, 1908.

XI.—*The Nawabs of the Karnatik.*

		A.H.	A.D.
1	Daud Khan Pani (made Nawab of Arkat by Zulfakar Khan)	1110	1698
2	S'a'adatu'lla (first assumed title of Nawab of the Karnatik)	1120	1708
3	Dost 'Ali	1146	1733
4	Saffdar 'Ali	1153	1740
5	Murtaza 'Ali (expelled after a few days)	1155	1742
6	Khwajah Abdullah Khan (appointed by the Nizam)	1155	1742
7	Anwaru-d-din Khan (appointed by the Nizam) ...	1157	1744
8	Saiyid Muhammad Khan	1157	1744
9	Husain 'Ali or Chanda Sahib (appointed by the Nizam)	1162	1749
10	Muhammad 'Ali, or Wala-jah	1165	1752
11	'Umdatul 'umara	1209	1795
12	'Ali Husain (deposed by the East India Company)	1216	1801
13	'Azim d'daula	1216	1801
	Territories delivered over to the East India Company	1234	1819

The Karnatik under the Mughals formed one of the principal provinces of the "subah" or government of the Dakhan, and was administered by the subahdar's nawab, or deputy, under the title of Nawab of Arkat, the whole nawabship taking its name from the capital. The office was held by commission from Delhi, the subahdar of the Dakhan being allowed to make temporary appointments when vacant. When the Mughal Empire fell into decay the subahdar claimed the right of appointment as his prerogative, and the Nawab strove to render it hereditary in his family.

Their dominions under the Mughals included nearly the whole of the south-eastern portion of the peninsula from the Krishna to the country immediately north of the Coleroon, and at the same time

it was so confined on the west as not to leave it an average breadth of more than 75 miles.

The Nawabs struck the "three-swami" or Kuruki, Porto Novo, and Madras star pagodas at various times, which formed the chief currency after the disappearance of the coins of the Vijayanagara empire from circulation.

S'a'adatu'lla struck the Porto Novo type of pagoda with the Persian letters الله (illah) on a convex granulated surface. Saffdar Ali struck a similar coin with the Persian letter ع (ain) on the reverse. These were copies of the pagodas struck by the ex-rajahs of Vijayanagara when resident at Chandragiri, and were finally imitated by the East India Company. Muhammad 'Ali struck various pagodas at Arkat, Trichinopoli, and Tiruvamur, and Arkat and Pondicherry rupees. It is said "that the rupees struck at Tiruvamur did not bear the name of the mint, but that of Arkat, and that the mint officers, to distinguish them, added to the die a mark like that on their foreheads, probably the triple 'nama' of the Sri Vaishna sect."¹ This was probably the lotus flower, which the Madras mint officials of the East India Company afterwards retained as a mint mark to differentiate the coins from the Arkat silver series struck at the Calcutta mint.

The copper coins of Muhammad 'Ali have been described in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1910, pp. 156-7, 324-5.

XII.—*The Muhammadan Usurpers of Maisur.*

		A.M.	A.H.	A.D.
1	Haider 'Ali Khan	—	1175	1761
2	Tipu Sultan	—	1197	1782
	Hindu line restored after the death of Tipu	1227	1214	1799

In A.H. 1201 Tipu instituted the Muludi era (dating from the birth of Muhammad instead of from the year of the flight), which date appears on his coins as 1215 (A.M.).

¹ Letter from the Dewan to Sir W. Elliot, p. 144, footnote.

Coins were struck at the following mints :—

Bangalur [بنگلور]. Copper from A.H. 1200 to A.M. 1219.

Bellary [بلاری]. Copper 20-cash pieces (not dated).

Dharwar [دهاروار]. Pagodas and rupees in A.M. 1216.

Farukhi [فرخی], 6 miles south-east of Kalikut on the Malabar coast. Gold fanams and copper in A.M. 1216-18.

Ferukhabab Hissar [فرخباب حصار], the name given by Tipu to Chituldrug. On the 40-cash pieces it is described Daru-sultanat [دارالسلطنت = the seat of the Sultanat]. The copper coinage is dated A.M. 1215-19.

Fiss Hissar [فیص حصار], the name given to Gooty in Bellary District. Copper, A.M. 1215-26.

Kalikut [کلیکوت]. Gold fanams and copper in A.H. 1198-1200, A.M. 1215 and 1218.

Khalakabad [خالق آباد]. Chandagal near Seringapatam. Fanams and copper, A.M. 1215-17, 1225.

Khurshad Suad [خورشد سواد], the name given to Dharwar. Pagodas, rupees, and copper in A.M. 1217, and rupees and copper in A.M. 1218.

Nagar [نگر] or Bednur, described as Daru-sultanat on the 40-cash pieces. Copper, A.H. 1189; muhrs, pagodas, fanams, and 40-, 20-, 10- and 5- copper cash, from A.H. 1197 to A.M. 1227.

Nazarbar [نظر بار]. Not identified. Copper in A.M. 1216.

Salamabad [سلام آباد], or Satyamangalam, near Tanjore. Copper, A.M. 1216-18.

Seringapatam or Puttun [پتن "the city"], described on some of the coins as Daru-sultanat. Muhrs, half-muhrs, pagodas, fanams, double-rupees, rupees, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ rupees, copper 40-, 20-, 10-, 5-, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -cash from A.H. 1195 to A.M. 1226.

Zafarabad [ظفرآباد], probably Gurrumcondah. Copper in A.M. 1216 and 1218.

The Hindu and Muhammadan coins of Maisur have been described in vol. v, 1909, of this *Journal*.

THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

1. *The Portuguese.*

The Portuguese under Vasco da Gama landed at Kalikut in 1498. Their early discoverers were not traders, but admirals with a royal commission to conquer territory. At the zenith of their power, from 1590 to 1610, they held the fortified towns of Diu, Damao, Goa, Chaul, Hanowar, Mangalore, Kannanur, Cochin, Calaiate, Colombo, and many other places. However, their power, after lasting nearly a century, fell into insignificance, owing partly to the efforts of the Dutch and British. Their only possessions in India now are Goa, Damao, and Diu; all on the west coast, with an area of 1,086 square miles.

They struck numerous coins in gold, silver, copper, and tutenag. Their chief mints were Goa, Damao, and Diu the two last being closed in 1864 and the first in 1880; after which date Portuguese coins were struck on their behalf by the Government of India. Their coins were published by Da Cunha in the *Jr. Bom. As. Soc.*, vols. xiv and xv, 1882.

2. *The Dutch.*

The Dutch were the first European nation to break through the Portuguese monopoly of oriental trade. In 1664 they wrested from the Portuguese all their earlier settlements on the Malabar coast. The knell of Dutch supremacy, however, was sounded by Clive, when he defeated them at Chinsurah in 1758. In the wars from 1781 to 1811, Britain wrested from Holland all her colonies. At the present time the Dutch flag flies nowhere on the mainland of India.

Large numbers of their coins are still to be found on the west coast; the "duits" or "challis" were current for many years in Cochin and other places on this coast, and were exported for the eastern currency. The Dutch coinage consisted of:—

- I. *Rough coins of local manufacture* stamped with 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ St (Stuiver = Stiver), the ST being frequently inverted by error.
- II. *Copper "duits" or "challis."* $\frac{1}{4}$ stivers. See Plate II, 11a, b, d, e, and f.
 - a. Holland.

Obverse.—The arms of Holland.

Reverse.—V.O.C. (Vereinigste Ostindische Compagnie) with mint-mark S; rose between two pellets above. Dates in my collection from 1732 to 1790.
 - b. Zeeland.
 1. *Obverse*.—The arms of Zeeland.
 - Reverse*.—As a, but mint-mark varied. Dates in my collection from 1735 to 1790.
 2. As No. 1, but legend "Luctor et emergo" round the coat-of-arms on the reverse.
 - c. Zeeland.
 1. *Obverse*.—ZEELANDIA.
 - Reverse*.—V.O.C.
 2. *Obverse*.—ZEELANDIA surmounted by a castle and two stars.
 - Reverse*.—V.O.C.
 - d. Gelderland.

Obverse.—The arms of Gelderland.

Reverse.—As a, but mint-mark varied. Dates in my collection from 1786 to 1790.
 - e. Utrecht.

Obverse.—The arms of Utrecht.

Reverse.—As a, but mint-mark varied. Dates in my collection from 1744 to 1790 (others to 1794).
 - f. Friseland.

Obverse.—The arms of Friseland.

Reverse.—As a, but mint-mark varied. Dates from 1731 to 1792.
 - g. Gelderland.

Obverse.—D. GEL. RÆ.

Reverse.—V.O.C.
- III. *Half challis, copper.*
 - a. *Obverse*.—Plain arms crowned.
 - Reverse*.—V.O.C. with mint-mark. Dates from 1753 to 1755.
 - b. *Obverse*.—Crowned shield containing lion rampant (Holland).
 - Reverse*.—V.O.C.

IV. *Double challis, copper.**Obverse.*—The arms of Utrecht.*Reverse.*—V.O.C. and mint-mark above, date 1790 below.V. *Other Indo-Dutch copper coins.*1. *Obverse.*—V.O.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ st. above.*Reverse.*—Sword surrounded by "Batavia Anno 1644."2. *Obverse.*—Arms of Holland with $\frac{1}{2}$ on left and C on right.*Reverse.*—A star | INDIE | BATAV3. *Obverse.*—As No. 2, but 5 on left, $\frac{1}{16}$ on right, and G. (Galle) underneath.*Reverse.*—A star | INDIE | BATAV | 1808. Other date 1825.4. $\frac{1}{2}$ stiver.*Obverse.*—Arms of Holland.*Reverse.*—A star | NEDERL. | INDIE | 1825 | S.5. $\frac{1}{4}$ stiver.*Obverse.*—As No. 4, but $\frac{1}{4}$ st.*Reverse.*—As No. 4.

6. 2 cents.

Obverse.—As No. 4, but 2 c (= 2 cents).*Reverse.*—NEDERL | INDIE | 1835. Other dates 1830 and 1836.

7. 1 cent.

Obverse.—As No. 4, but 1 c.*Reverse.*—As No. 6, but date 1840.VI. *Dutch copper coins in Ceylon.* Coins of $4\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ stiver of local manufacture, few of which bear the date.1. *Obverse.*—V.O.C. surmounted by C [Colombo]. "Stiver" in full with date below.*Reverse.*—The Tamil initial of "Elankai" (vernacular name for Ceylon).2. *Obverse.*—V.O.C. surmounted by G (Galle). ST (for stiver).*Reverse.*—As No. 1.3. *Obverse.*—V.O.C. surmounted by T (Trincomallee). St (for stiver).*Reverse.*—As No. 1.VII. *Indo-Dutch silver coins.* 1 and 2 stivers of 1820 to 1830.1. *Obverse.*—Arms of the respective states surmounted by a crown with 1 S or 2 S in the field. Milling round the field.*Reverse.*—Name of state, e.g., HOL | LAN | DIA, ZEE | LAN | DIA with date below.

Those of Frisia, or West | FR | ISIA date so far back as 1660.

2. *Obverse*.—Lion rampant to left.

Reverse.—As No. 1.

6 stiver.

3. *Obverse*.—Arms, date, and 6 STIVER in the field.

Reverse.—A ship.

NOTE.—The coat-of-arms on the Dutch coins is invariably surmounted by a crown which varies with the arms of the province.

For Indo-Dutch coins see p. 45 Tufnell's *Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India*, and p. 343, vol. v, *British Numismatic Journal*.

3. *The French.*

The first French East India Company was started in 1604. For some 70 or 80 years the French and British existed side by side in complete harmony, with no ambition of territorial aggrandisement. The war of the Austrian succession in Europe lit the first flame of hostility on the Coromandel coast.

In 1746, Madras was captured by the French, but was restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. From this time, however, the rivalry of the two nations was keen, and found its opportunities in the disputed successions of the native princes. The British finally defeated the French at Wandewash in 1760. Two years later the French possessions were restored, but the opportunity of taking the place of the paramount power in India was gone, nor were their later efforts, which were continued till 1802, more successful.

Their coins, usually distinguished by the Gallic cock or fleur-de-lys, have been noticed in Tufnell's *Hints to Coin Collectors in South India*, p. 44, and in vol. v of this *Journal*, p. 345.

4. *The Danes.*

The Danish East India Company was formed in 1612, their first vessel reaching India in 1618. They obtained from the Nayaka of Tanjore a tract of country, 18 miles north of Negapatam, where they built the fort of Dansborg, the whole settlement being known as Tranquebar. Shortly afterwards they acquired Porto Novo, and

Serampur near Calcutta. Their possessions were captured in 1808 by the British, but restored in 1814. They were, however, purchased by the British in 1845.

Indo-Danish Coinage.

Christian IV., A.D. 1588–1648—

1. Lead.

Obverse.—Crowned C with 4 enclosed.

Reverse.—T.B. (= Tranquebar) | CAS | 1645. Weight $64\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

2. Copper.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—TB | KAS | 164x.

Frederick III., A.D. 1648–1670—

1. Lead.

Obverse.—Crowned F. 3.

Reverse.—(a) Arms of Jutland; (b) The Holstein nettle leaf; (c) The Gullandische lamb; (d) Arms of Storman; (e) Arms of Delmenhorst; (f) Arms of Island; (g) A rose; (h) D.B. (= Dansborg) and date; (i) An elephant; (k) A cross; (l) A dragon.

2. Copper.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—The Norwegian lion. Weight $12\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

3. Copper.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—ANNO | 1667.

Christian V., A.D. 1670–1699—

1. Silver.—Piaster.

Obverse.—C 5 crowned.

Reverse.—PIASTER.

2. Silver.—5 fanos.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—5 fanos and date 1683.

3. Silver.—2 fanos.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—2 fanos and date 1683

4. Lead.

Obverse.—C5 crowned and linked, and date 1687.

Reverse.—D.O.C. (Dansk Ostindisk Compagni): W on left, H on right,
V.K. below = W.H.V.K. (initials of Danish issuing officer).

5. Lead.

Obverse.—C5 linked and crowned.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked and crowned. Weight $36\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

6. Lead.

Obverse.—As No. 5.

Reverse.—As No. 5. Weight $76\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

7. Copper.

Obverse.—As No. 5.

Reverse.—Blank. Weight $11\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

8. Copper.

Obverse.—CC linked and crowned, 8 on left, 9 on right = (16)89.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked and crowned: W on left, H on right, V.K.
below = W.H.V.K. Weight $13\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Other dates (16)90, 16(91).

9. Copper.

Obverse.—CC linked and crowned.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked and crowned: 1 on left, 6 on right, 92 below
= 1692. Weight $12\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Other dates 1693, 1694, 1697, 1699.

Frederick IV., A.D. 1699–1730—

1. Silver.—1 fanos.

2. Silver.—2 fanos.

3. Copper.—10 cash.

Obverse.—FF linked and crowned.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked | X | KAS.

4. Copper.—2 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 3.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked, 2 Kas below. Weight 28 grs.

5. Copper.—1 cash.

Obverse.—FF linked and crowned.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked, and crowned. Weight 13 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

6. Copper.

Obverse.—A monogram consisting of F4 crowned.

Reverse.—D.O.C. linked and crowned. Weight $12\frac{6}{7}$ grs.

7. Copper.

Obverse.—F4 linked and crowned.*Reverse*.—D.O.C. linked and crowned. Weight $13\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

8. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—A monogram consisting of F4 crowned.*Reverse*.—T.B. in monogram = (Tranquebar).*Christian VI., A.D. 1730–1746—*

1. Silver.—2 fanos dated 1731.

2. Silver.—1 fanos dated 1731.

3. Copper.

Obverse.—C with 6 enclosed, 17 on left, 30 on right = 1730.*Reverse*.—The Norwegian lion. Weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ and 19 grs.

Other date 1732.

4. Copper.—1 cash.

Obverse.—C with 6 enclosed, crowned.*Reverse*.—D.A.C. (Dansk Asiatisk Compagni) linked and crowned.Weight $12\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

5. Copper.—1 cash.

Obverse.—C with 6 enclosed.*Reverse*.—D.A.C. linked. Weight 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

6. Copper.—2 cash.

Obverse.—C with 6 enclosed, crowned.*Reverse*.—D.A.C. linked and crowned · 2 · below. Weight $23\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

7. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 6.*Reverse*.—As No. 6, but · 4 · below. Weight $40\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

8. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 7, but C6 reversed by mistake.*Reverse*.—As No. 7. Weight 34 grs.

9. Copper.—1 cash.

Obverse.—C with 6 enclosed, crowned.*Reverse*.—T.B. in monogram (= Tranquebar). Weight 17 grs.

10. Copper.—1 cash.

Obverse.—C with 6 enclosed, crowned, date 1732.*Reverse*.—As No. 9.

Frederick V., A.D. 1746–1766—

1. Silver.—2 royalins, dated 1755, 1756.
2. Silver.—1 royalin, dated 1755, 1756, 1762, 1765, 1766.
3. Silver.—2 ducats, dated 1746.
4. Silver.—1 ducat, dated 1746.
5. Silver.—Piaster, dated 1749.
6. Copper.—4 cash.
Obverse.—F5 linked and crowned.
Reverse.—D.A.C. linked and crowned, 17 on left, 61 on right, 4 below.
 Weight $36\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 Other date 17–63.
7. Copper.—1 cash.
Obverse.—As No. 6.
Reverse.—D.A.C. linked and crowned. 1 below. Weight $9\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

Christian VII., A.D. 1766–1808—

1. Gold pagoda.
Obverse.—C with 7 enclosed on a granulated surface, crowned.
Reverse.—Figure of a deity as on the Chandragiri pagoda.
2. Silver.—1 royalin = $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee.
Obverse.—C with 7 enclosed, crowned.
Reverse.—Danish arms: 17 on left, 73 on right = 1773. ROYALIN
 above. Weight 20 and $20\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 Other dates 1775, 1776, 1780, 1781, 1786, 1788, 1792.
3. Silver.—2 royalins = $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee.
Obverse.—As No. 2.
Reverse.—Danish arms; 17 on left, 74 on right = 1774. 2 ROYALINER
 above. Weight 40 grs.
 Other dates 1775, 1776, 1781, 1787, 1796, 1807.
4. Copper.—1 cash.
Obverse.—C with 7 enclosed, crowned.
Reverse.—D.A.C. linked and crowned, 17 on left, and 60 on right
 = 1760, 1 below. Weight 9 grs.
 Other dates 1777, 1780.
5. Copper.—2 cash.
Obverse.—As No. 4.
Reverse.—D.A.C. linked and crowned, 17 on left, 67 on right = 1767,
 2 below. Weight $17\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
 Other dates 1770, 1780.

6. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 4.*Reverse*.—As No. 5, but 4 below. Weight $36\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

Other dates 1768, 1770, 1771, 1777, 1800.

7. Copper.—10 cash.

Obverse.—CC linked and crowned.*Reverse*.—D.A.C. linked and crowned; below it X KAS. A° (Anno)1768. Weight $89\frac{1}{2}$ and $98\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Other dates 1770, 1772, 1777.

8. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—C with 7 enclosed, crowned.*Reverse*.—IV | KAS | 1782. Weight 37 grs.

Other dates 1780, 1788, 1790, 1797, 1800, 1807.

9. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 8.*Reverse*.—[IV] | KAS | 1786 | R. (initial of Danish officer issuing the coin). Weight 32 grs.

10. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 8.*Reverse*.—VI instead of IV by mistake, [17]82. Weight 39 grs.

11. Copper.—10 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 8.*Reverse*.—X | KAS | 1782. Weight $98\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Other dates 1786, 1788, 1790.

Frederick VI., A.D. 1808–1839—

No coins were issued during the British occupation of 1808–14.

1. Silver.—Fano, dated 1816, 1818. Weight 35 grs.

2. Silver.—2 fano, dated 1816.

3. Copper.—1 cash.

Obverse.—The king's monogram FR, crowned. VI below.*Reverse*.—I. | KAS | 1819. Weight $9\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

4. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 3.*Reverse*.—IV. | KAS | 1815. Weight 38 grs.

Other dates 1816, 1817, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839.

5. Copper.—10 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 3.

Reverse.—·X· | KAS | 1816. Weight 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Other dates 1822, 1838, 1839.

Christian VIII., A.D. 1839–1848—

1. Copper.—4 cash.

Obverse.—The king's monogram CR, crowned; VIII below.

Reverse.—·IV· | KAS | 1840. Weight 39 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

Other dates 1839, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845.

2. Copper.—10 cash.

Obverse.—As No. 1.

Reverse.—·X· | KAS | 1842.

For Indo-Danish coins see Ranga Chari's "Indo-Danish Coins," *Madr. Jr. of Lit. and Sc.*, 1890; Dr. Hultzsch, "Danish Coins from Tranquebar, *Ind. Ant.*, May, 1893; *British Numismatic Journal*, 1908, vol. v, p. 344.

5. *The British.*

The English East India Company was founded in 1599 with a purely commercial aim. For 150 years the Company confined itself to extending trade, but the difficulties of protecting their commerce forced them to arm in defence of their factories. The English established themselves at Kalikut and Cranganur in 1616 and Tellicherry afterwards became their chief emporium on the west coast. The Portuguese retired to Goa and the Dutch to the Spice Islands. The nucleus of Madras city was erected in 1639. After the defeat of the French in 1760, the British waged four successive wars with the Muhammadan usurpers of Maisur, the most formidable antagonists they had ever encountered in India. After the death of Tipu at Seringapatam, the British had to meet the local chieftains, who long clung to their independence after their country was ceded to the East India Company. Since the final destruction of the predatory armies of the Pindarees in 1817–18, Southern India has enjoyed, with little

exception, a condition of internal peace such as had never been approached in any period of its previous history.

For the coinage of the East India Company, see Thurston's *History of the Coinage of the East India Company*, Madras, 1890, and vol. v of this *Journal*.

For much of the foregoing information I am indebted to Sir W. Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*; Dr. Hultzseh's numerous contributions to the *Indian Antiquary* and *J.R.A.S.*; Capt. Tufnell's *Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India*; Dr. Bidie's "Pagoda Coins of South India," *J.R.A.S.*, 1883; the Rev. E. Loventhal's *Coins of Tinnevely*; Hawkes' *Coins of Mysore*; Ranga Chari's "Indo-Danish Coins," *Mad. Jr. of Lit. and Sc.*, 1890; Dr. Taylor's and Dr. Codrington's publications, and Murray's *Handbook of Madras*, 1879.

